THE

MONTHLY REGISTER,

AND

ENCYCLOPEDIAN MAGAZINE.

No. III. For JUNE, 1802. Vol. I.

Historical and Architectural View of Somerset House, with a Comparison between Grecian and Roman Architecture.

IN our first number we endeavoured to give some account of Saxon and Gothic architecture, directing our attention to its history from the conquest of William the Norman to the accession of the House of Tudor. The fortress of Windsor, which was constructed at different intervals in that protracted period, afforded us the fit opportunity for this discussion. The palace of Wolsey, erected on the decline of that style, and rebuilt under William of Orange, on the establishment of the Roman, was the subject of our second number, which we selected in order to continue the history of Architecture down to that period. Having thus endeavoured to trace the progress and decline of the Gothic, and the slow but gradual introduction of the Antique, for the present paper we have chosen Somerset House, as one of the most correct, beautiful, and splendid specimens of the Roman style throughout Europe. We think that the preference given to this style of building will appear justified by an examination of ancient remains, and by the leading principles or established canons of the art, as founded on truth and nature; and we ardently wish that modern caprice, which is exhibiting itself in every fantastic form, may be restricted, at least in great public edifices, and that the wealth of Britain may be applied in the way most suited to promote the present convenience and future glory of the country.

"Antiquity (says Montaigne) is an object of a peculiar kind; distance magnifies it." From what distortion of the mental optics this may arise, it is not now our business to enquire, but it is certain that the extraordinary reverence with which we regard the works of elder times, has often greatly interfered with modern improvement. It has converted many successive generations into feeble amateurs which might have been distinguished by the divine inspiration of genius.

This prejudice has a discriminating property; it does not combine all antiquity in one general mass, but affects to distinguish these remote objects with remarkable accuracy, and apportions its esteem by their gradational distance. It is principally on this account that the architecture of the Athenians has been over-valued, and that of the Romans under-rated. The age of Pericles, three centuries anterior to the time of Augustus, must, on this principle, have exceeded all the limits of Roman ingenuity: but the artists of our own day, who have explored the venerable remains of antiquity, have established the pre-eminence of the Roman name.

The origin of Architecture was not from the Greeks, but from the Egyptians and Assyrians; yet it is true, that among these, grandeur was confined to magnitude, and the gaudy was mistaken for the elegant. Colossal

statues were employed by the Tyrians and Egyptians long before the Persians and Cariatides were known to the Greeks. Columns were likewise imitated from the remote ages: Herodotus describes buildings of stone, with pillars in imitation of palm trees. The Doric column is attributed to Dorus; but Homer, who flourished at a posterior date, amid all the decorations of architecture supplied by his powerful fancy, in none of the beautiful poetic fragments that are preserved, notices columniation in any form. The two capitals made by Hiram for the pillars of Jachim and Boaz, in Solomon's temple, as far as the dimensions can be collected from Sacred Writ, very much resembled the Corinthian capitals five centuries before the invention of the latter. If, therefore, these lovers of antiquity would be consistent, they must transfer their matronal affections to an attractive object much older, and we shall see them contemplating with extasy the massive forms amid the deserts of Lybia.

The proportions of the Greeks in their structures were regulated with much less regard to the art of profiling than those of the Romans. We are told that the Parthenon was the glory of Athens, and excited the envy of all Peloponnesus. Phidias, Callicrates and Ictinus were the architects employed in its construction, yet its dimensions were inferior to the church of St. Martin in Westminster.* Some ancient writers give tumid descriptions of the Grecian temples of Apollo, at Miletus; of Jupiter Olympus, at Athens; of Ceres and Proserpine, at Eleuses; but these are to be attributed to the lively imagination of the artist and historian, improved by the state of architecture in their own times, and not to any remaining evidence of the exquisite beauty and magnificence of these structures. The history of the progress of the arts is on record: the date assigned to these miracles of antiquity is greatly prior to the age of Alexander, and even of Pericles: it is contrary to every analogy of the human mind, to suppose, that in that rude period such magnificent buildings could be produced, which exceeded every subsequent effort of the art in the most classic and polished times. Many circumstances give the whole account the appearance of fable. How can we read with patience of these temples, built in morasses, on foundations of wool, to resist earthquakes? of some formed of plastic wax impervious to the heat of the southern sun? of others of brass igniting and rolling down in streams of liquid fire.†

Demosthenes speaks of the insignificance of the dwellings of Miltiades and Aristides. Leotychidas, who reigned in Sparta about five centuries before the vulgar æra, seeing at Corinth a ceiling, on the timbers of which a saw had been employed, enquired of the occupant, with great simplicity, if trees grew square in that country.

Greek architecture was applied almost exclusively to temples, and these were not very general, from a variety of causes. The Athenians contended that Clemency, their favorite goddess, should live in the hearts of men, not within stone walls. The inhabitants of Sicyon would build no temple to the daughter of Æthra for a similar reason. The popular sects of Diogenes and Zeno considered the construction of temples as prophane, and all the states of Greece blamed the prodigality of Pericles. While the Grecians were thus restricted in the only object to which architecture was directed, the Romans had their temples in eruta tetrastyle,‡ prostyle, amphiprostyle, periptene,§ diptere; and the art was employed in all its varieties in their palaces, villæ, mausolea, triumphal arches, bridges, thermæ and amphitheatres. Augustus boasted that he had converted Rome into a city of marble: Nero almost entirely rebuilt the city, which he is said to have

* The Parthenon is said to have cost a thousand talents; not quite so much as was expended in onions and radishes at the building of a pyramid: See Diodorus Siculus.

† Pliny, lib. 36, c. 14. Pausanias Pheocid. c. 6.

‡ The temple of Fortuna Virilis at Rome. § The temple of Honor at Rome.

burnt,

burnt, to make room for the display of his magnificence. The palaces of that Emperor and of Caligula resembled extensive cities. Vespasian rebuilt the temple of Peace, the largest enclosed building of antiquity, and his temple of Minerva was the richest in the world. His amphitheatre would accommodate 80,000 spectators. Titus, Domitian, Trajan,* and Adrian, continued this prodigious scale of embellishment. The latter distinguished his talents in Britain by the wall which intersected the whole island, and bid defiance to the ferocious Vecturiones.

Architecture continued to flourish in Rome for nearly two centuries posterior to the first Cesar. After the battle of Actium, no great man (says Tacitus) appeared. Under Alexander Severus the grace of architecture began to decline, and it expired on the removal of the seat of empire to the shores of the Bosphorus.

It would be an invidious task to scrutinize minutely into the defects of Grecian remains, into the numerous specimens of deformity in their gouty columns, narrow intercolumniations, and disproportioned architraves, contrary to every principle of elegance or utility; it is to us a much more acceptable employment to refer our readers to the beautiful and sublime monuments of Roman antiquity: but whatever might have been the refinement of architecture in Greece, whatever the ability of her professors, the opulence of the whole peninsula, inferior in dimensions to a German electorate, could not support any extensive undertakings. A country divided into so many distinct republics, where simplicity and plainness were sometimes established as the general law, where reciprocal hostility was a principle yet more uniformly observed, could not produce those vast works which the Romans were capable of supporting, when the treasures of empires were, from every direction, poured forth into the lap of the mistress of the world. The art of sculpture is less obstructed by public poverty or military devastation; had the competition between Greece and Rome related to this art, we should have done full justice to the former. All the embellishments of Rome of this kind were drawn from Greece, and after her conquerors had pillaged Acropolis, Delphi, and Olympia, of numerous decorations bestowed upon them by this art, we are informed three thousand statues yet remained, which escaped the avidity of the plunderers.

As this essay is professedly on the antique style revived in Europe, we have thought it right to enter into this comparison, that, at the commencement of the nineteenth century, we may at last learn the superiority of the age of Augustus. But candour, at the same time, requires us to acknowledge, that the taste of the Roman architect was formed by the early specimens of the Grecian province; on which, indeed, he abundantly improved, and being supplied with inexhaustible treasures, was enabled to raise those monuments, which, for their magnitude and beauty, have attracted the admiration of mankind. The affair is stated with sufficient correctness by Alberti, who affirms that architecture spent its infancy in Asia, its adolescence in Greece, and finally, acquired its full and perfect maturity in Italy; where the Grecians have been far excelled, not only in the grandeur of their structures, but in their correctness, elegance and variety. Yet, after all our boast of Roman exertion, an eastern nation, whose transactions, the pride of European historians have very imperfectly condescended to record, has completed a work of superior magnitude to any other performance of human labour. The wall of Adrian or Agricola, and the Roman rampart for the protection of Gallia bear no comparison with the wall of China; conducted over the summits of lofty mountains, and across the deepest vallies; supported by vast arcades, where its course intersects ex-

* Apolodorus, under Trajan, built a stone bridge over the Danube nearly 150 feet in height, 60 in width, and about 10,000 in length.

pansive rivers; and in many places composed of complex fortifications to command important passes. At each interval of one hundred yards, frowns an embattled tower or massive bastion, through an extent of nearly one thousand five hundred miles.*

The Roman architects were not always correct in their mathematical proportions; this science was among the variety of attainment of the accomplished Michael Angelo, who affirmed that he could elevate into the atmospheric regions the largest temple of antiquity, and he verified his declaration in the dome of the cathedral of St. Peter. The church of St. Paul, by Sir Christopher Wren, will be admired by every artist. It was not until the time of this celebrated builder that the Roman style was completely adopted in this country; but not, perhaps, until Sir W. Chambers, the architect of Somerset-House, that the genuine proportions of all the different orders were correctly ascertained, and that the ornaments and style of construction peculiar to each were accurately distinguished.

As Somerset-House exhibits a chaste representation of many, if not all of these improvements, we shall take this opportunity of submitting to public notice what are now ascertained to be some of the classic laws of architecture. For this purpose we shall make very free use of the treatise of the late Surveyor-general of his Majesty's works, of which, indeed, we have availed ourselves without ceremony in the preceding observations.†

The established mouldings are eight in number, but these regular ornaments have been most irregularly abused: Palladio and Vignola have been both guilty of this misapplication, the former was too partial to the cyma, and employed the cavetto under the corona in three of his orders; the latter, in finishing his Tuscan cornice with an ovolo, which gives the appearance of mutilation. The projection of mouldings is now determined: that of the scotia to be one third of its height; of the curves of the torus and astragal to be one half; of the ovolo, talon, cyma, and cavetto, to be equal to their height; for variety in mouldings, and in every species of ornament, must not exceed prescribed bounds. Architecture presents to the beholder one leading object; nothing must obstruct the simplicity of that representation.

With the following ingenious account of the origin of the three Grecian orders, the learned Vitruvius entertains the architectural student.

"Dorus, son of Helenes and the nymph Optica, King of Achaia, "and of all Peloponnesus, having formerly built a temple to Juno, in the "ancient city of Argos, this temple happened to be in the manner which is "called Doric, and was afterwards imitated in many others built in several "cities of Achaia.

"About the same time the Athenians, after having consulted the oracle "of Apollo at Delphos, by the common consent of all Greece, sent into "Asia thirteen colonies, each under the command of a separate captain, "but all under the general direction of Ion, son of Xuthus and Creusa. "Ion being arrived in Asia conquered all Caria, and founded thirteen large "cities, the inhabitants whereof, having expelled the Carians and Leleges, "called the country Ionia, in honor of Ion their leader, and erected "temples, of which the first, dedicated to Apollo Panionius, was built "after the manner of those they had seen in Achaia, which they called "Doric, because temples of the same sort had been erected in the cities of "the Dorians.

* Sir George Stanton, in his account of this wall, differs nearly one hundred years in the chronology he assigns it in different parts of his work, but this is no object in the antiquity of two thousand years which he attributes to it.

† We are the less disposed to make an apology for this liberty, because of the freedom which he has himself employed with others; we have detected him nearly in twenty places, on distinct subjects, of having recourse to the 24th chapter of Lord Kaimes's Elements of Criticism.

"But

"But some time after, building a temple to Diana, different from these, "and of a more delicate structure, being formed upon the proportions of a "female body, as the Doric has been on those of a robust man, and adorning "the capitals of their columns with volutes, to represent the curls of a "woman's hair, and the shafts with flutings, to express the folds of her "garments; they gave to this second manner of building the name of "Ionic, because it was invented and first used by the Ionians.

"The third sort of columns, which are called Corinthian, and represent "the delicate figure of a young girl, owe their birth to the following ac-"cident:

"A young woman of Corinth being dead, her nurse placed on her tomb "a basket, containing certain trinkets, in which she delighted when alive, "covering it with a tile to shelter them from the weather. The basket hap-"pened accidentally to be set on the root of the acanthus, which pushing "forth its leaves and sprigs in the spring, covered the sides of it; and some "of them longer than the rest, being obstructed by the angles of the tile, "were forced downwards, and by degrees curled into the form of volutes.

"Callimachus, a celebrated sculptor, passing near the tomb, observed "the basket, and in how graceful a manner the leaves of the acanthus had "surrounded it; the form pleased him exceedingly, he imitated it on the "tops of some columns, which he afterwards executed at Corinth, establish-"ing and regulating, by this model, the manner and proportions of the "Corinthian order."*

Columns, as they ascend in imitation of trees, should diminish in the diameters of the shaft; yet Leon, Baptista, Alberti, and other Italian architects, misunderstanding an obscure passage in Vitruvius, contrary to all beauty and propriety, have made the diameters of their columns greater in the middle than at the foot of the shaft. Others, considering the optical effect, have introduced into architecture some of those variations from the proportions assigned by nature, which in statuary and painting have been employed by the best artists, but which never can be admissible in the solidity of architectural designs.

The base was not originally employed in the Doric order; the attic base has been since introduced for it, contrary to the wishes of M. de Chambray, who is so enamoured of the antique as to admit no deviation.

The ancients were extremely attentive to the correspondence of the orders with the purposes to which the buildings were applied; hence the strength of the Doric is seen in the temples dedicated to Minerva, Mars, and Hercules, whose masculine disposition suited well with the character of this order.

The shaft of the Ionic columns may be either plain or fluted, with four-and-twenty or twenty channels only, as at the temple of Fortune; the incisions should be a little more than semi-circular. Such are those at the temple of Jupiter Tonans, and at the forum of Nerva.

The Composite was not considered by the ancients as a distinct order. Palladio's capital and base of this kind are imitations of the arch of Titus. Care must be taken in the capital of this order, as in the Corinthian, that the

* Home amuses himself with this facetious story of its origin. "The Corinthian "order," says he, "has been the favorite of two thousand years, and yet I cannot force "myself to relish its capital. An acanthus, or any other tender plant, may require "support, but is altogether insufficient to support any thing heavier than a bee or a "butterfly.

"It will not be gaining much ground to urge that the basket or vase, if it be insisted "on, is understood to be the capital, and that the stems and leaves of the plant are to be "considered as ornaments merely; for, excepting a plant, nothing can be a more im-"proper support for a great building than a basket or vase, even of the firmest con-"texture."

pedal

pedal of the lower leaves do not project beyond the upper part of the shaft of the column, as at St. Carlo in the Corso at Rome, and at the Banqueting-house at Whitehall. The Romans used this order for triumphal arches, it is adapted to commemorate signal events, because the capital and other ornaments may be composed of emblems and allusive representations.

Palladio in his fourth book observes, he never saw any production of antiquity more exquisite than three columns in the Campo Vaccino, supposed to be the remains of a temple to Jupiter Stator; these are perfect models of the Corinthian order. This order is suited to all structures where gaiety and magnificence are required: to palaces, theatres, and places of public festivity. The ancients employed it in temples consecrated to Flora and Proserpine, because the flowers and foliage with which it is adorned are adapted to the occupations atttributed to these deities.

It is well known that the old Somerset-House was built at the command of the Lord Protector in the time of Edward VI. that numerous monastic institutions were dilapidated to supply the architect with materials, and that it was the first building in this country which had any pretension to the character of the Roman architecture, so that we are enabled to refer the introduction of this style in England to the middle of the sixteenth century. It is a little singular, that the spot thus rendered famous by the nativity and infant efforts of the art in this country, should be the same on which are exhibited all its manly and dignified proportions when arrived at a perfect state of vigour and maturescence. The new Somerset-House was commenced when the nation was engaged in the destructive war with the colonies. It appears by the papers laid before the House of Commons, that the estimate of this projected structure was comparatively trifling. So weak is human foresight, and so strong the passion for the fine arts when roused into action, that the expence already incurred is half a million of money. The design of this structure is to unite in a central situation numerous offices, to facilitate public business, and to conduct it in a style suited to the opulence and dignity of this great commercial country.

The façade to the Strand is chaste and elegant. A Doric arcade, perhaps somewhat too richly ornamented for the order, leads into a spacious quadrangle, which affords a view of architectural correctness and splendor so uniformly supported, as to be excelled by no building throughout Europe. It is true that some of the parts of a few structures, separately taken, are more magnificent; but Sir W. Chambers, rightly considering that he was neither building a temple, a national theatre, nor an imperial palace, suited the style of ornament to the purposes to which the edifice is devoted. Having arrived at the quadrangle, the spectator has an opportunity of observing the general principles on which the building is erected. It consists of a rusticated basement supporting the Corinthian order, which contains a principal and attic story. The basement is well proportioned to the superstructure, and is suited to the ornamented Corinthian character with which it is surmounted. Sir William seems reluctantly to have deviated in any case from the three Grecian orders, yet, contrary to all the rules of simplicity and regularity, the Composite is employed in the columniated projections on three sides of the quadrangle. According to the modern usage (very properly introduced), bases, even to the most simple columns, are always employed. Pedestals are used at the small eastern arch with a style of column and even of composition that would be disgraceful to a parish work-house, and unworthy the character of the building. In amphitheatres, public halls, and churches, destined to receive a great multitude of people, pedestals are very fitly employed, because the dignity of the shaft is often lost by the lower part being concealed; but they are perhaps enmbrous and ungraceful in other structures, and should not be admitted, excepting in edifices of extraordinary magnitude.

The

THE ESCURIAL

The façade to the Thames, exhibited in our engraving, is intended to be the most splendid. In addition to the basement and superstructure already described, it has an immense sub-basement, with a terrace, which projects sixty, and is designed to extend from east to west seven hundred feet. This terrace is supported by a lofty arcade, covered by projections with columns of the Tuscan order. What was designed to support, appears deprives the building of that stability on which true grandeur so materially depends. Viewed from the river, or from the opposite bank, this ponderous sub-basement is a component part of the façade, and is never lost, excepting on the terrace itself. Sir William Chambers has laid it down as a rule, that the basement ought never to exceed in height a principal part of the fabric for the order, being the richest portion of the position, ought to be predominant, and all the variations admitted into the works of the great Palladio will not justify the relaxation of this principle. But the deformity was never so egregious as at Somerset House; the superstructure, with its paltry cupola, is utterly contemptible, crowning this unwieldy and complex basement.

The ornaments in general are correct. To the navy-office on each side the portal are tritons in alto-relievo with fishing-tackle, and marine symbols, and in basso-relievo appropriate medallions above the former. On the west side are also medallions to the victualling-office in front, and in alto-relievo, tritons with axes, and the heads of the boar and the bull. On the eastern is the portal of the office of the duchy of Cornwall, and here, in basso, we have the deities of the woods, and sylvan attributes, with sheaves of corn and rustic emblems. Persians and Caryatides are employed on the northern part of the quadrangle, both on the exterior and interior front. A careless observer, unacquainted with the apology which artists derive from antique models, would enquire for what use these human figures were placed at the summit of the building, how they got there, and why they should be dancing in the air to amuse the thoughtless and astonish the timid? Utility is so closely connected with architecture, that a chaste understanding will never admire what is wholly deprived of the appearance of it. Corbelles and urns are also placed on several of the more highly ornamented parts of the building, and they are ranged at the summit, where they can be of no use whatever. In the works of nature, rich and magnificent variety prevails, but in works of art, "Ars est celare artem;" and this important maxim is abandoned, when meretricious ornament is admitted and unity neglected.

Historical and Architectural View of the Escurial.

"IN the most illustrious kingdom of Toledo, the centre of the monarchy of Spain, which is composed of so many large and opulent provinces, nine leagues west of Madrid, the court of its monarchs, and the metropolis of two worlds, is situated the Escurial." Such is the inflated language of the ecclesiastic, Francisco de los Santos, on the subject of our present essay, and if we were to give implicit credit to the description of the pompous declaimer, we should suppose that all the splendid and beautiful in the productions of nature and the operations of art were united to raise this monument of Spanish glory. However gratifying the ostentatious display might be to the pride of Philip the Fourth, the enquirer after truth withdraws from it in disgust, and laments the perversion of human talent. The name of the building has a very humble origin. Ferruginous ores abound in the adjacent mountains. Escoria, from the Latin scoria, is the term in the Spanish language for metallic dross, and Escorial is the appropriative derivative, signifying the place of reception for this dross. A

corruption

corruption from the etymology has occasioned the exchange of the second vowel, whence the name Escurial.*

This palace is seated on an acclivity, which forms part of the chain of mountains that extend to Segovia, where, taking a direction north-west, they unite with the Pyreneans, which separate the territories of France and Spain, expanding on a broad base from the gulf of Lyons to the bay of Biscay. The country adjacent to it is barren and inhospitable, a vast forest extends before it, infested by the savage boar and prowling wolf, and reluctant nature yields a scanty produce to the laborious peasant. It would indeed be a difficult task for the historian to perform, if he were always required to assign reasons for the conduct of the characters introduced into his narrative: by what caprice the son of Austrian Charles was induced to select the unfriendly tract for the construction of this enormous edifice, it is at this day impossible to determine; it is, however, an instructive lesson to after times, that the treasures of two worlds, and the ingenuity of man for twenty-two years, should have been exhausted in unproductive exertion.

To what is the gigantic establishment at this day applied? As a royal palace, it is deserted: the only portion royally occupied is the mausoleum, with the ashes of hereditary pride: the monastic part possesses more painted statues than living incumbents, and the office enjoined on these ecclesiastics renders them as useless as their inert companions of the pedestal. To pray for the release of the souls of the august remains consigned to purgatory, is their regular occupation. The benefit the lusty suitors at the throne of mercy obtain from this duty is obvious: the advantage the subjects of their intercession derive is hypothetical.

One convenience this situation possessed, which, however, is far from being peculiar to it in the country to which we are referring: the materials of wood and stone were supplied from the forests of pine, and from the quarries in the vicinity. The building is not usually described with sufficient accuracy, and hence it has been imagined to possess a singularity of form much greater than appears on a view of the structure: it is precisely in the shape of a gridiron in culinary use. The far-famed builder of this artificial quarry, was Juan Bauptista de Toledo, "in whom (to use the language of the historic parasite) all qualifications and sciences concentred." The principal subsequent improvers were Antonio de Villacestro de Toledo, and his pupil Juan de Herrera. The stone has an unusual polish and brilliancy, and veins of blue and brown undulate upon it. The principal façade is to the west, the height of the central dome is tremendous. The building has four fronts; those to the east and west extend five hundred and eighty feet, those to the north and south four hundred and twenty-five. This quadrangle is adorned with four spires, each of which ascend two hundred feet. The entrance from the west is by three gates, the pedestal of the grand portal is of marble, and supports a row of Doric semi-columns, of fifty-six feet in altitude. Over these appear others of the Ionic order. In the interval of the first is the principal entrance, twenty-four feet high, and twelve feet wide. Its decorations consist of gridirons, and of a colossal statue, in white marble, of St. Laurence, by Juan Bauptista Monegro. A fillet at the height of thirty feet, occupies the whole range of the building.

The limits to which we are prescribed do not admit our descending to minute particulars. The structure is composed of four stories, and they compute fourteen thousand doors, eleven thousand square windows, and eight hundred columns. It comprises a royal palace, a church, and all the appendages of a monastery, and of a mausoleum for the interment of the sovereigns of Spain; and the expence, even in the time of the founder, is

* We have a different account of the term from Casiri, in his Bib. Hisp. Esc. He says it is derived from an Arabic word, which signifies a place full of rocks, and it must be acknowledged the nature of the country agrees well enough with this explanation.

said

said to have been twenty-eight millions of ducats.* Philip the Fourth built the pantheon, or mausoleum. On the 7th of June, 1671, a chimney taking fire, this vast edifice was in imminent danger of being burnt to the ground: the conflagration continued fifteen days without intermission, and four large towers sank amid the general ruin. The whole was restored under Charles the Second, and in its present state, if it be not the most correct and elegant, it is confessedly the most magnificent royal residence throughout Europe.†

The orders employed in the principal part of the building are the Doric and the Ionic. As a subject of architecture, it is too much broken into parts, by which the simplicity is destroyed; the narrow high towers, the steep sloping roof, and the small windows disgust the eye. Its magnitude is great, but the works of nature which rise behind it in multiplied forms, of the mountainous character, diminish the imposing effect. The best station to contemplate this structure is at the distance of about a thousand yards on the descent toward Madrid, where the bleak mountain behind it is excluded from the angle of vision. The church, which is in the centre, is richly, but not profusely ornamented. The cupola is bold and light. The high altar is composed of marbles, agates, and jaspers of great beauty, the produce of Spain; into it are introduced the five orders of architecture. Two magnificent catafalcos occupy the arcades of this sanctuary; on one side appears Charles the Fifth and his family, excepting Philip the Second, who is placed opposite, with our Mary of England, and his two other consorts.

Beneath is the mausoleum; steps descend into the vault, over the door of which is inscribed—

"Hic locus sacer mortalitatis exuviis catholicorum regum."

A place destined to the reception of the dead should be so constructed as to impress the observer with pious reverence; weeping figures, stuffed ravens, skulls and bones, and the startling peal of the minute bell are not necessary to excite this feeling; but an awful solemnity should prevail in the structure devoted to the reception of these silent relics: from these principles the architect has greatly deviated; the style is too gay, light, airy, and fantastic, more suited to the merry ghosts of Lucian, than to the decencies of christian burial.

The statues, dispersed in different parts of the structure, are never excellent, and rarely tolerable. That of St. Laurence, in the church, is good, and has sometimes been supposed to be an antique. We have reason to apprehend the statuary was guilty of a little unfair, if not profane mutilation, to compose it. There seems to be no coincidence between this holy martyr and the jolly Bacchus, patron of festivity; yet the artist has, we suspect, ventured to impose the head of the son of Semele on the brawny shoulders prepared by his own chisel.

The pictures perhaps exceed every other collection in Europe, excepting that of the gallery of the Saxon capital. Our Charles the First, during his ridiculous expedition to Spain, amused himself with purchasing specimens

* The plunder of the monastic institutions of England, during the sixteenth century, and of France at the conclusion of the eighteenth, has occasioned the utmost reserve in respect to the revenues of the convents; some idea, however, may be formed of the wealth of the monastery of the Escurial, by a single fact known here. The annual value of the wool, the produce of the flocks of this convent, is 20,000*l.* sterling. It is imported into this kingdom under the distinction of the Escurial pile, and it supplies the raw material for some of the most beautiful specimens from the looms of the west of England.

† Those who are desirous of a more minute detail, may find it by referring to La Descripcion del Palacio Royal y Monasterio de San Lorenzo llamado el Escurial, por Don Francisco de los Santos.

of the art of painting, which are reserved in this palace; but it is principally enriched from the plunder of the Italian nobility.

The library contains a most admirable collection of manuscripts. The man of science contemplates these works of ingenuity with alternate joy and mortification. He sees, with satisfaction, the ardor of talent displayed by the learned Arabian and solitary monk, but he laments that the maxims of ecclesiastical policy have prevented the gates of this temple of genius from being thrown open to all mankind. Our literati travel over the deserts of Thebais, and through the ghats of Indostan, beneath the fervor of the southern sun, to seek fragments and inscriptions, which it is the labor of one generation to discover, and of many succeeding ones to explain: if the learning that is inclosed within the pale of the monastic institutions in Spain were permitted to forsake its boundary, sufficient employment would be found for the antiquary, without these laborious exertions; the secrets of Saracenic erudition would be unfolded, the sublime sentiments of Garcia would fill with rapture the poetic enthusiast, the sprightly and inventive talent of Lopez would delight his imagination, and a new character would be given to the century which should be indebted for this important acquisition.

The eventful day which gave occasion to this extraordinary application of human industry, is an important epoch in military history. The battle of St. Quintin was fought on the feast of St. Laurence, and a portion of the laurels won on that day contributed to the fragrant garland of British honor. Whatever relates to Philip has some collateral connection with English history; he was the husband of one British queen, and the suitor of another: and the affairs of this country and of Spain were for a considerable period united in one common cause.

When the historian rises from the melancholy view of the decline of empire to the contemplation of ancient splendour, he compares present degradation with former magnificence, and the powers of his fancy afford him consolation under his temporary grief. It is thus by the assistance of the imagination that the friend of humanity is constrained to seek relief from the contrast between the condition of Spain in our own day, and in the latter part of the sixteenth century. At this period the language, the arts, and the erudition of Spain, were the fashionable attainments at the courts of Vienna, Munich, Brussels, Naples, and Milan, and the marriage of Lewis XIII, with the daughter of Philip III, so completely introduced the learning of that kingdom into France, as to make it disgraceful not to be versed in it at the court of Versailles.

The Cid of Decastro is the original of the tragedy under the same appellation, from the pen of the father of the French drama; and it was by abandoning the pedantry and declamation of the Italians, and by the imitation of Diamante and his countrymen, that Corneille was enabled to substitute the ebullitions of nature and the conflict of the passions, for the frigid imitations of the Greek school.

The Moorish legions, impenetrable as the Macedonian phalanx, and impetuous as the hosts of Attila, extending their conquests through the earth, blended the prowess of arms with the sentiments of virtue and humanity; anxious for the honor and the authority of their prophet, they yet respected more highly the felicity of mankind; and the vanquished slave prostrate at their feet, in the generous temper of toleration, was permitted to retain his gods and the rites of his religion.* It was from this liberality that the arts and sciences of the erudite Arabian became diffused in Spain; and the ardor of liberty promoted by the elective governments of Arragon, by the Cortes, the Justiza, and by the independent civil and military authority of the great

* Robertson, Ch. V.

cities,

cities, contributed to preserve in the minds of the natives that masculine and energetic character which appeared in their writings, and commanded the admission of their literature into all those countries where the operations of intellect were respected, or the feelings of the heart consulted.

But the arts of Spain were not more conciliatory than her arms were terrible. While the English were wholly unsuccessful in their enterprises beyond the Atlantic, the golden mines of Peru supplied the throne of Spain with treasures that appeared inexhaustible. The country was at that time populous; and the kingdom of Portugal, with the whole commerce of its oriental settlements, and all its naval power, had been recently united to the Spanish crown. The pope and the princes of Italy were subject to its authority. Germany was connected with it by the closest domestic and political relations; the Netherlands appeared ready to be resigned to their ancient servitude; and Camden informs us that when Elizabeth openly undertook the protection of the revolted Flemings, the king of Sweden boldly asserted "she had removed the diadem from her own head."

The folly of Henry VIII, who was the alternate tool of emperors, kings, and popes, had rendered England contemptible abroad: in the reign of Edward VI. the foreign transactions were inglorious; Boulogne was surrendered, and soon afterwards Calais submitted to the same fate. By expedients of finance irregular and unconstitutional, in the reign of Mary, ten thousand men were levied and sent to the Netherlands under the earl of Pembroke: this force joined the general of Spain, Philibert, duke of Savoy, one of the most distinguished commanders of the age. With the accession of the English troops his army amounted to sixty thousand men. The camp was in the neighbourhood of the fortress of St. Quintin, which was defended by the gallant admiral Coligny, nephew to the duke of Montmorency, constable of France. The latter endeavouring to relieve the place, Philibert fell first upon the advanced guard, and then upon the main body of the French army, over which he gained a complete victory, and in the action the flower of the nobility of France and four thousand men were slain. Among the prisoners was the constable, who, preferring rather to die than to survive his defeat, threw himself into the thickest of the enemy, but was surrounded and seized alive.

Such was the important victory on the feast of St. Laurence. Among the ingenious contrivances of papal policy, we learn from Erasmus, vota or vows had been introduced in the thirteenth century, under the pontificate of Boniface VIII. Those who refer the origin of this practice to the council of Chalcedon, speak of vota of a more simple and dispensable kind; but under Boniface these solemn acts were enjoined on princes, to answer the designs of ecclesiastical policy, and were not only obligatory but indefeisible. When the mind of a powerful and bigotted prince was agitated between hope and fear on the bed of sickness or on the eve of battle, he was informed that the prayers of the church would be efficacious; but these prayers could only be employed by the priest, or listened to by the saint to whom they were addressed, on certain prescribed conditions: a monastery was to be erected for a new order of religious votaries, or an extensive domain was to be alienated to those already established. Such is the origin of the convent and palace of the Escurial, founded by the most proud, bigotted, and untractable prince in Europe, and completed by the most feeble and superstitious: a durable monument of the glory of the general, and of the disgrace of the prince, whose armies possessed the gallantry to obtain a victory which he had not the wisdom to improve to the purposes of national glory.

Topographical Sketch of Berlin.

WHAT city is the capital of Germany, and with justice deserves that appellation, from the beauty of its buildings, the grandeur of its squares, the number of its monuments, and the dimensions of its streets?

Certainly it is not the imperial capital, although situated on the first or second river of Europe, and protected by the enormous mountain of Calenberg; not Dresden, though justly dignified with the title of the Florence of Germany; not Manheim, so monotonous from its regularity; not Munich, with its air of gaiety and elegance; nor Hamburg, notwithstanding the general opulence of its inhabitants, and its extensive commerce. It is Berlin, which has neither foreign commerce nor any great river nor mountain in its vicinity: which an hundred years ago had neither an academy of sciences, nor an academy of arts, nor a military school; no theatre, no monuments of benevolence, which had few societies for the relief of the poor, and other similar establishments that do honor to the inhabitants of modern Berlin.

At the commencement of the last century, under Frederic I, this metropolis contained scarcely 30,000 inhabitants. It is true the inhabitants of the Prussian dominions did not at that time exceed 3,300,000. At the peace of 1763, which terminated the seven years war, the population of the same dominions, with the addition of Silesia, was augmented by about two millions, and that of the capital had gradually encreased to 120,000. Berlin now contains 170,000 souls, including its garrison of about 25,000 men, distributed in twelve barracks, and the total of the population of the Prussian monarchy amounts to 7,350,000.

Berlin unquestionably deserves the priority to every city in Germany, and its police is dictated in the spirit of wisdom and humanity. The proportions of the streets are equally adapted to promote the splendour and the salubrity of the capital: those of Liepsic and of William possess every species of architectural embellishment; that of Frederic, extending in length a league, is perhaps the finest in the world. It is far superior to the Corso of Rome, Oxford-street of London, St. Martin and St. Honoré of Paris, and to the Strada Nuova of Genoa. In this ornamented city we have in William's square the elysium consecrated to Prussian heroes by their illustrious pattern, where statues of the companions of Frederic's victories are exhibited beneath the verdant canopy, formed by the trees which surround this beautiful square.

The eye is continually delighted with magnificent structures, superb colonnades, statues or other monuments of art, so that upon returning from Italy the traveller imagines he has again found the country of Bernini and Michael Angelo. Frederic II. bestowed more attention than any other monarch on the improvement of his capital, and to promote it, annually devoted considerable sums.

In this vast and beautiful city are reckoned fifteen gates, thirty churches, thirty-six bridges, and about seven thousand houses; it is divided into five parts: the city, Köln, Frederic's werder, the new town or Dorotheenstadt, and Frederics-stadt. It is surrounded by four suburbs; that of the king, of Spandau, of Stralau, and of Köln, or the Cöpenicker-Vorstadt.

The ancient quarters such as Köln and the city contain many Gothic buildings, which form a remarkable contrast with the large and magnificent streets of Frederics-stadt and Dorotheenstadt, embellished with superb edifices of three, four, and even five stories in the modern style. It is needless to observe that those monuments of former ages are daily becoming more rare from the prevailing taste for Grecian architecture, which is cultivated perhaps in no northern country with greater success than in Prussia, both in theory and in practice.

There is not throughout Europe any square more extensive, more regular, more superb than that of the Gensdarmes, decorated with two temples of uniform construction. The effect of the square of the opera, notwithstanding its irregular figure, is remarkably impressive. The catholic church, a majestic though rather heavy structure, would resemble the Rotunda at Rome, if it had a double pediment, and if the mural columns were detached from the peristyle of its façade; the more elegant figure and pure style of the opera-house; the palace of prince Henry, more modest, but yet grand from its loftiness and magnitude; the royal library, alternately strike and arrest the attention of the spectator; the Linden walks and prince Henry's garden embellish the whole, and bounding the horizon, improve the general effect.

At the other extremity of the city the magnificent arsenal, the adjacent bridge, and the small palace, gratify the spectator. Farther on, the royal garden, with its lawn and grove, introduce the castle. From the southern aspect, which presents the most beautiful façade of this magnificent edifice, appears the Great Bridge, ornamented with an equestrian statue, and several figures in bronze of exquisite workmanship. The octagons, hexagons, and squares before the Potsdam, Brandenburg, and Halle gates, announce immediately upon entering, the colossal proportions of this city; three large streets terminating at the latter, remind the traveller of the entrance of the celebrated Porta del Popolo at Rome.

Berlin contains upwards of twenty hospitals and poor-houses. La Charité alone maintains 3000 individuals at the expence to government of 36,000 dollars per annum. The directory of the poor, over which presides a minister and twelve counsellors, relieves all the indigent not belonging to any institution. The sums annually expended by it amount to nearly 100,000 dollars. Besides a great number of benefit societies, since 1775 there has existed a fund for all widows without distinction, which already pays annuities to nearly four hundred. Twelve professors compose a college of medicine and surgery, where every branch of those useful sciences is gratuitously taught.

The veterinary school is distinguished by its situation in a delightful garden, and is a new building in a very good style. The anatomical amphitheatre is worthy of notice; it is surmounted by a cupola of exquisite proportions.

The hotel of invalids, which stands in the suburbs, is one of the finest monuments of Frederic II, whose successors have likewise laudably contributed to ameliorate the situation of those imbecile yet deserving members of the state.

Besides the opera-house, Berlin has only one theatre; and it is a subject of regret that a company so select and yet so numerous as that belonging to the German theatre, composed of above forty persons, should have a building so confined and so disproportionate to the number of admirers of the drama.

The opera-house is a magnificent building, and is highly ornamental to one of the principal squares of the metropolis. The elegant peristyle and the noble pediment fix the attention; the latter bears this appropriate inscription:—"*Apollini et Musis.*" It is the most dignified structure applied to the drama in Germany. A spacious vestibule conducts to the interior of an extensive theatre, where the decorations are elegant.

The capital of the Prussian monarchy does not possess any university, but no town in Germany affords more numerous sources of instruction. Besides the king's library, which is open to the public, and to which has been added that of the academy, there may be reckoned about twenty more belonging to bodies, colleges or lodges of free-masons; all these libraries are

easy

easy of access, not to mention about forty select libraries or cabinets of natural history belonging to private individuals. Berlin likewise contains about twenty booksellers' shops, four of whom deal only in French books.

The Spree, which runs through this city, and abounds in every kind of fish, facilitates the operations of commerce, by its communication with the Elbe, by means of the Havel, and with the Oder by different canals. The water is good, and visitors need not be apprehensive of any cathartic effect as at Paris and Petersburg.

There are few mechanical arts and professions carried on in other large towns, which are not here brought to a certain degree of perfection. The principal manufactures of Berlin are the woollen, which maintain 15,000 persons; those of silk give bread to 3000, and the manufacture of porcelain employs 500. The blue cloths made here are well known, and in great request; and imitations of the Manchester stuffs are frequently sold for English goods. M. d'Eckardstein's recent establishment, in elegance and beauty of the figures, rivals the royal manufacture of porcelain, the designs of which are particularly admired.*

The art of engraving on wood has been brought nearer perfection by Unger of Berlin, so well known for his elegant types of the German character.

Literature is cultivated and esteemed in Prussia; the list of authors on military tactics is perhaps more numerous than in any other country. The capital is honored with the residence of three hundred literati, of some distinction; and hence Berlin has been described as equally deserving of the epithets of the Sparta and of the Athens of the German empire.

Strictures on the Life and Writings of Cowper.

THE life of an author, and the peculiar character of his works, are sometimes so intimately connected, that it is impossible to make a fair criticism of the one, without some at least partial review of the other. It is an observation approaching to the triteness of an acknowledged truth, that the character of an author may be read in his writings: perhaps it is equally true, that some previous knowledge of his general character, some acquaintance with the habits and incidents of his private life, might be a comment, and in no small degree illustrative of the genius of his works. How many lines of the Roman poets are lost through our want of this knowledge of the incidents of domestic life with that people. It is related, in some memoirs of the life of Scaliger, that being employed as something of a critical reviewer in the journals of his day, he gave a long and elaborate criticism of a work which, as he afterwards confessed, he had neither the leisure nor inclination to read. Being attacked rather roughly for this *at that time unusual* presumption, he is related to have replied in his defence, "si non opus, at opificem perlegi, nec judicarem a viro tam mihi noto "aliter quam nota proficisci potuisse."

These are the reflections which have led us, in our present criticism upon the works of Cowper, to take a review of his life and character. Indeed the preceding remarks are more peculiarly applicable to poets than to authors of an imagination less susceptible. The very propensity, and more assuredly the attainment of excellence in poetic composition, can belong only to minds of this superior sensibility. In such minds the constitutional

* In our last retrospect of politics, we noticed the cession of Oranienburg for an extensive cotton establishment; the activity of the monarch for the amelioration of the condition of the provinces, is certainly not so apparent as it is in the capital: we understand every possible encouragement is given for the promotion of this ingenious and productive branch of manufacture in its immediate vicinity.

passions,

passions, whatever they may be, exist in greater strength, and operate with proportionate energy; they communicate what may be considered as their peculiar colour to every thought, and their writings, no less than their most important actions, are all stamped with the impress of their general character.

It will be lamented by every feeling mind, that these remarks are unfortunately too applicable to the truly amiable poet whom we have selected as the subject of our present strictures. Perhaps there is no pleasure greater, there is certainly none more within our own power, and less subject to the caprice of fortune, than what is derived from the successful exercise of genius. Let us conceive a Milton or an Homer, now about to close the mighty labour of their Iliad or Paradise Lost, calling up before their memory the glorious work which they had now concluded; let us conceive, in a long and splendid review before them, the many and varied scenes and images which their fancy had either solely created, or at least embellished with that profusion of beauties which the more frugal hand of nature had denied; let us, in a word, endeavour to imagine, as foremost in his train, the gates of hell, "grating on their hinges," "harsh thunder," "the portals of the morn," the "ροδοδακτυλος Ηως," the "armies of angels," the "combat of gods;"

"Antiphaten, Scyllamque, et cum Cyclope Charybdin"—

Could their memory present them with this splendid review of what they might consider as their own creation, it will not be difficult to conceive, that their satisfaction must be at least equal to that of their readers. The mind of Cowper was but little susceptible of any satisfaction of this nature; his cup of life, rather from the unhappy defect of his palate, than from any thing in the ingredients of the draught, was so embittered to his taste, that he is related to have been not unfrequently upon the point of dashing it to the ground. The tender intreaties, the watchful attendance of his friends, was scarcely sufficient to withhold the hand of this poet from the guilt of suicide. It is impossible not to feel a sympathy with this mental distress, though we should meet with it in minds of the most vulgar stamp; but when we see it shattering a mind of superior cast, and confounding all the harmony of an instrument of the noblest workmanship, that heart cannot be human, nor belong to a creature of a nature common with the sufferer, which is not alive to emotions of more than usual pity. Such must be our feelings in taking the present review of the life and writings of Cowper.

Mr. Cowper was the son of a clergyman in Buckinghamshire, and if we may credit what is reported, his father was more respectable for his professional piety than for his taste or learning. It is said that Cowper, at a very early period of his life, gave some proofs of those singular talents, from which an observer of but common sagacity might have augured his future eminence. But it is added that his father, so far from conceiving any such hopes from these early effusions, always considered our poet as a boy of little promise; and that he has been heard to express himself with much anxiety upon his utter incapacity for any of the liberal professions. It is impossible to assign any cause of this erroneous estimation of the truly splendid talents of the young Cowper. It may be imputed perhaps to what appears to be the leading and unhappy feature of his character, that melancholy of his very nature and constitution, which, having many of its external traits in common with dullness, is not unfrequently confounded with what it thus partially resembles. Mr. Cowper, as may be perceived by the slightest perusal of his works, has another trait in his character, the prominence of which will not admit us to pass it over without remark. This is a generosity, an ardour of sentiment and benevolence, which is sel-

dom found but in minds of the most liberal nature. The poet, perhaps, might have derived this from his ancestor, Earl Cowper, who is said to have been no less distinguished for this generosity of nature, than for the brilliancy and solidity of his talents. An anecdote is related of this nobleman, which we cannot think impertinent to our present subject.

Upon the Restoration, so much regard was shewed to the harmless nature of the retiring Protector, that he was permitted to retreat to his paternal estate, where, with little regret for the throne from which he had been cast, he lived for many years in the condition of a private gentleman. The tranquillity of his declining life was only interrupted by a family dispute, for the decision of which, as a case of equity, he was involved in a suit of chancery. In the course of this suit, Earl Cowper, at that time chancellor, observed a witness to enter the court, who immediately attracted every eye. He had no other appearance than that of a plain country gentleman, bending with age, but with a countenance of much benignity. The chancellor demanding his name, was answered, Richard Cromwell. This name was no sooner pronounced, than, to the astonishment of the court, the chancellor left his seat, and, descending into the court, invited and conducted Richard to his right hand upon the bench: he even insisted that he should remain covered, a spectacle which was never before seen in that supreme court.

Cowper, like most of our poets, and more celebrated writers, had the benefit of a public education, being sent, at a very early age, to Westminster-school, an institution from which have issued the brightest ornaments of our age and country. We will not hesitate to venture the remark, that he would never have been the author of the "Task," had he not enjoyed this advantage. There is a boldness, a variety, a liberal imitation of the most eminent of the classics, and a contempt of the tawdriness of modern poetry, which he could have acquired from nothing but the discipline of a public school. His name will always be enumerated with those of Dryden and Smith, as the worthy offspring of their *alma mater*. We hope we shall not offend his admirers, nor be considered as detracting from the praise we have already bestowed upon him, when we assert, that Mr. Cowper was more indebted to Westminster than to nature itself. It cannot be denied, that he was possessed of a genius of much happiness; but his works would have been less respectable, had not the polish of a public education removed something of that coarseness which we must consider as the natural defect of his taste. It is impossible to read his poem of the "Task," or even his shortest *jeux d'esprits*, without this reflection. The general character of Cowper's writings is coarseness, variety, and contempt of every ornament which did not obtrude itself without any labor of research. Indeed this contempt is almost every where carried to a fault, for it leads him to reject those suitable embellishments, the chief merit of which is that they are not thus obvious, and that though natural, they are not familiar. If the Pierian maids have any thing of that reserve which is attributed to them by the classic bards, they must maintain the pride with the name of their sex;

> "Not obvious, nor obtrusive, but retir'd,
> "And must be woo'd, and not unsought be won."

Our poet being intended for the law, had no sooner quitted school, than he entered himself into the Temple. It is somewhat singular, that the greater number of the poets, whose works have given such splendor to their names and country, have proceeded from the courts of law, a profession which of all others appears least suited to the cultivation or improvement of the talents of a poet. Should a foreigner demand a narrative of the lives of some of our more celebrated wits, he would not regard us without incredulity

dulity or surprise, should we refer him for some account of their lives to the registers of the Temple. It is certain, however, that the law has the praise of producing almost as many Poets as Judges; and it is no less extraordinary, that the Church, which we might imagine their more natural element, can produce almost none.

But the nature of Cowper, and a reserve and timidity which appeared inherent in his constitution, rendered him but little suited to a profession, which must call him forth into the "busy hum" of men, and withdraw his attention from Homer and Virgil to Coke and Littleton. His application to the studies of his profession was therefore too loose and intermitted, to obtain the knowledge necessary to engage in its practice. His books of law, his cases and reports, were laid aside for companions of an aspect more inviting; and whilst every tongue around him was stunning its neighbours with the jargon of statutes, he was wrapped up in the more brilliant converse of his classic models. The quiet retirement of the country was better suited to such pursuits than the metropolis: Cowper therefore seized the first opportunity to retire; and laying aside all professional study, he withdrew himself from the Temple, and sought a refuge from the activity of public life, upon the banks of the Ouse. In this solitude he had full leisure to exercise and improve his natural talent. He now appeared to have sought the muse in her deepest recess, and the muse, as if to reward the ardor of his addresses, appears to have listened to his invocation, and to have repaid the warmth of his attachment with a liberal but deserved return. He is said to have composed, in this retirement, some of the most praised of his various poems. It is unfortunate for the public that the modesty of the author has either destroyed or withheld these effusions of his more early age; for though they might have little of that correctness which his maturer judgment could approve or admit, it is probable that they had enough of the characteristic genius of their author to redeem them from contempt. But this modesty of the poet should not pass without its deserved praise, and unless the merit of the productions thus withheld was above those which he has presented to the public eye, we will not hesitate to assert, that his genius would receive less praise from their publication, than his modesty from their concealment—a modesty so much more laudable, as so rarely found.

Having now mentioned those few incidents of his life which have come to our knowledge, we shall proceed to take a short review of his works; and having nothing of the prejudice either of an admirer or rival, we think it unnecessary to preface this criticism with any promise of impartiality. But we cannot so far deceive ourselves as to consider it as safe to enter upon this duty of professed criticism. The character of Cowper, his ardent piety, and his ready benevolence, have attached to him a multitude of admirers, who, according to the usual effect of any favourable prejudice, are too apt to confound, in the same praise, the man and the poet, and are unwilling to allow that he who was thus blameless in his life, could be otherwise in his writings. Such general admirers of the works of Cowper will attend with impatience to those strictures which profess to be more discriminative in their praise or censure. We shall employ no other plea than the purity of our motive, and a disavowal of every prejudice, whether of favour or enmity.

The general excellence of Cowper's works may be said to consist in their ease, simplicity, and occasional strength. His defects are, that the pursuit of these qualities has too often led him to their extreme—to the point where they cease to be an excellence, and fall into their adjacent defect. It is thus that the ease of Cowper is too often carelessness, tritenes, and familiarity. He will appear, in many passages, even to his most partial admirers, to have adopted Wycherley's definition of *easy writing*, which is ludicrously said to be, that which every one can write easily. Of that laboured ease, that na-

tural, but not too obvious facility, which with all the effect of labour has nothing of its appearance, he seems to have sought, or attained nothing. His ease will be thought to consist in little but the rejection of every thought, sentiment, and image, the employment of which was an affair of labour and difficulty. As this ease is the predominant quality and characteristic distinction of his poems, it will be in vain to search them for any of those superior excellencies which are supposed to constitute the poet. He has little of rapture, less of sublimity, and nothing of harmony. It is in the same manner with his simplicity. He is not contented with neglecting those tawdry ornaments which are indeed the disgrace of our more modern poets, —he sometimes passes over those natural embellishments, which may be considered as the life and spirit of Poetry. His simplicity is thus nothing less than nakedness. As it cannot be pleasing to us to proceed in these censures, we add with some unwillingness, that the strength of Cowper is too frequently disgraced by a coarseness which is unpardonable in a poet. The works of Pope and Dryden have long taught the world, that elegance and strength are not so discordant as to preclude their union: but we might defy the most partial of the admirers of Cowper, to produce us a single passage, in either of the volumes of his works, in which there is any such thing as this union. It is the invariable character of the writings of Cowper, that what is strong is coarse; and of that little which has any pretensions to elegance, the leading feature is weakness, and want of nerve. In the perusal of our poet's work, however, we shall for the most part find neatness of turn, and familiarity of expression, and terms appropriate to his subject; but were we to try any of his lines by the rules of Horace, we should find no transposition of stile, indicative of the rapture and impetuosity of the poet, even where the subject seems to invite—we should never discern the *disjecti membra Poetæ*, upon any disorganization of his verse.—There is little numerous flow in his poetry, which is for the most part clogged with polysyllabic words, unharmonious and prosaic in their use. His moral vein is very discernible, and runs pure and unadulterated with any singularity from the varying fashion of time and place; and several passages in his poem on "*Truth*," are highly characteristic of a soul enamoured of her divine dictates. We cannot forbear giving one passage, which will at the same time serve to mark the neatness and even sublimity of the thought, and the rough unmanageable structure of the numbers—

> "Oh! how unlike the complex work of man,
> Heaven's easy, artless, unincumber'd plan!
> No meretricious graces to beguile,
> No clustering ornaments to clog the pile;
> From ostentation, as from weakness, free,
> It stands like the Cærulean arch we see,
> Majestic in its own simplicity—
> Inscribed above the portal from afar,
> Conspicuous as the brightness of a star,
> Legible only by the light they give,
> Stand the soul quickening words—*Believe, and Live.*"

Notwithstanding the "*sesquipedalia verba*," which abound through all his didactic poems, the reader is much relieved at the close of his verse, by the natural and easy turn of the period, which in some measure repays him for the briars through which he must gather the fruit. It is to be wished, indeed, that it might be obtained at less expence of trouble; but it cannot be denied by the most rigid critic, that even at *this* expence it is well worth the purchase. We will not, however, hesitate to assert, that a style thus heavy, is no subject of that praise which has been lavished on it by the undistinguishing admiration of his critical friends. Of those qualities which are necessary

necessary to constitute the poet, the first in order, though not in dignity, is versification, or the art of a flowing and *numerous* arrangement of sounds and syllables. It is well observed by a great critic and biographer, that Dryden, Pope, and the other poets of what has been called our Augustan age, have so improved the harmony of our verse, that no one who has since appeared, however deficient in other excellence, has ever been wanting in this musical disposition of words and syllables. Sandys, in his translation of the Metamorphoses of Ovid, introduced an hitherto unknown, or at least little practised, regularity in the structure of our heroic verse. He was followed by Waller, who professing to take him as his model, but imitating him with the usual boldness and liberty of a man of genius, so far improved upon this excellence of his master and precursor, that his sweetness, his characteristic distinction, has but seldom been equalled, and never in a single passage exceeded, by the most splendid of his immediate successors. It was left for Dryden to introduce a style of heroic verse of a structure peculiar to himself, and more artificial than that of any preceding poet. He had observed, that the harmony of the verses of his predecessors was much injured by the frequent intermixture of the spondee with the iambic; he established it therefore as the rule of his versification, and a rule from which he has never deviated in his more elaborate poems, to banish the spondee and maintain the measure in the pure iambic. Pope, who followed him, after a short interval, had little difficulty to discover, and had taste enough to adopt the rule; and as he imitated Dryden with the same genius with which Waller had adopted Sandys, his imitation was equally happy in its effect. Our versification was thus brought to the very point of perfection; every attempt, indeed, to carry it beyond what it then obtained, must be equally fruitless and unnecessary.

It will not be pretended by the friends of Cowper, that he has any thing of excellence in the harmony of his verse. In this respect, indeed, we cannot withhold even our censure; for, whether from defect of natural ear, or a negligence still less venial, his versification does not attain the negative praise of not being inferior to that of his cotemporaries. With a very few exceptions, his stream of versification appears to roll over a bed of flints, and if the bottom be visible, if his sense be intelligible, it is only because it is shallow—

> "As alphabets in ivory employ,
> Hour after hour, the yet unletter'd boy,
> Sorting and puzzling with a *deal of glee*,
> Those seeds of science call'd *his A, B, C.*
> So language in the mouths of the adult,
> Witness it's insignificant result."——

Has any poet since the days of Tate sung in strains like these! They will scarcely bear a comparison, though it will be confessed they have some resemblance with the following lines of one of the heroes of the Dunciad—

> "Let greater scholars jeer and laugh at me,
> I *ne'er* learn'd *nothing* but my A, B, C;
> I tried my book from *possum* to *posset*,
> But there was gravell'd, could no farther get."—

Would the vilest rhymster of the present day conclude a verse with terms so colloquial, we might even add, so much in the style of the lowest vulgarity, as the expression—"puzzling with a deal of glee." What is the author's meaning by the words '*deal of glee*?' Let us open his poems on a venture, and every page, almost every line, will present us with equal harmony, and equal elegance——

> "Give me the *fidgets*, and *quite* make me mad"—

Is this line more tolerable than the one we have already censured? In what poems but those of Cowper, has the word *fidgets* found such frequent admittance?—

> "'Tis like a parcel sent you by the stage,
> Some handsome present"——

"A parcel sent you by the stage, and a handsome present"—Could the porter, who should carry the poet a Cheshire cheese from the coach-office of his neighbouring country town, express himself in terms more prosaic, than that he had brought him, "a parcel sent him by the stage, a handsome present?"—

But let us see in what manner it proceeds:—

> "It's strings untied, your disappointment *groans*,
> To find *it stuff'd with brick-bats*."—

The term "groans" is inelegant, as being too strong for the subject. But as poets have more sensibility than others, we must allow them perhaps to *groan*, where ourselves would only *laugh*. "Stuff'd with brick-bats"—from what other poet than Cowper can this word *brick-bats* be produced?

There are words which exclusively belong to poetry, and others, which from their heaviness, their technicality, their peculiar structure, and their general use, are solely appropriated to prose. Cowper, however, appears to have no idea of this exclusion; his muse has nothing of the usual squeamishness of her sex and nature; with a wanton, perhaps an amiable playfulness, she seizes without selection whatever comes in her way; "a "brick-bat; a parcel by the stage, an handsome present; and her A, B, C." Like others of her sex, she is not unfrequently troubled with the "*fidgets*," and in several places she is "*made quite mad*."

We are sorry to say, that too much is like this.

From this criticism we except his "*Task*," the merit of which deserves an examination by itself.

We will conclude these strictures with a passage from Cowley, in which he rallies with much humour such verses as are many of those of our poet, and which his admirers have persuaded themselves to call easy versification—

> "One lately did not fear,
> (Without the Muse's leave) to plant verse here;
> But it produc'd such base, rough, crabbed, hedge
> Rhymes, as e'en set the hearer's ears on edge:
> "Written by *William Pryn, Esquire, the*
> "*Year of our Lord, six hundred thirty-three.*"
> Brave Jersey Muse! and he's for this high stile,
> Call'd to this day the Homer of our isle.

Ch. Ch. Oxon. T. L.

On the Writings of Lichtenberg.

LICHTENBERG, Professor of Physics in the University of Gottingen, has become celebrated in Germany by his satirical talent, and his excellent commentary on the works of *Hogarth*. If, however, he had been only a repeater of *bons mots*, his name would soon be forgotten: but his great philosophical knowledge, and his uncommon enthusiasm for all that could contribute to propagate the study of nature, have justly acquired him the gratitude of the German nation. His miscellaneous works, which have just appeared, contain a number of acute remarks. The few following thoughts are taken promiscuously from that work; which is in three volumes.

"Truth

"Truth has a thousand obstacles to surmount, before it can pass, in all its purity, from nature into books, and a hundred thousand others, before it can pass from books into practice. Liars by profession do it the least evil: but the enthusiast, who raves on every kind of subject, with the audacity of a prophet, the pretended connoisseur of the human heart, who judges men definitively and unmercifully, by some one isolated action of their lives; and, above all, the *good man*, who preserves a profound respect for every thing he has learned before the age of fifteen;—these are certainly the most dangerous enemies to truth."

"Past sorrows become a kind of agreeable enjoyment; we taste, with still more delight, present, past, and even future pleasures; consequently present or future sufferings only can torment us. They are right, therefore, who affirm that the sum of pleasure is much greater than the sum of pain. The former augment indefinitely by our incessant efforts to procure ourselves agreeable sensations. We often see our wishes realized, while the dangers, which we apprehend, are for the most part chimerical."

"He who does not understand the language *of action*, i. e. that of gesture, of expression, will always be more merciless than other men. This is the reason why we are so cruel toward certain little animals."

"In order sometimes to amuse myself, I think of that missionary, who took the means of baptising at once a court full of new converts, by causing a fire-engine to play on their heads: or of the sagacious translator, who rendered the following passage of Horace:—*Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede*: by, "Pale death strikes with his horse's foot."

"Astronomy is, perhaps, the only science, in which few discoveries have been made by chance. By it the human mind appears in all its grandeur; but, by it also, man learns how little he is."

"Man necessarily becomes a sophist and a babbler, when, while reasoning, he passes the bounds of his experience."

"The epocha at which men begin to study the rules, by which the ancients attained so high a degree of perfection in the arts and sciences, is always that of their decline."

Critique on Humour, from the German.*

THE celebrated Saint Evremond gave the following advice to his friend the Count d'Olonne, who was exiled from the court of Louis XIV. "The unfortunate ought not to read books which excite affliction at the "misery of men, but rather such as invite them to amuse themselves at "their folly; prefer then, Lucian, Petronius, and Don Quixote, to Seneca, "Plutarch, and Montagne." In my early youth, chance made me acquainted with this passage, and I have since sometimes reflected on this grand truth, that events, apparently of little importance, have often the greatest

* Riedel (*Theorie der Schone Kunsten*, vol. 1. art. *Laune*) observes that, although the English imagine, and Congreve has taken much pains to prove, that the words *humour* and *humourists* are of English origin, it is nevertheless certain that they are derived from the Italian. The word *umorista* is to be met with in the comedies of Buonarotti; that is to say, in the first years of the sixteenth century; and it is used by other writers of that time. According to the *Dictionary de la Crusca*, that word signified a person, and *la humore, persona fantastica ed incostante*. There was, at the beginning of the last century, at Rome, a society, or academy, called *Societa degli umoristi*.

In French there is no word which corresponds to that of *humour*, in the sense in which it is here employed. *Facetieuse* would perhaps be that which would answer best, if it could be received. The Germans have the word *Laune*, and the Dutch *Luim*, which are perfectly expressive of the idea offered by the English term.

greatest influence on the happiness or misery of men, in the course of their lives.

The lively impression which the counsel of Saint Evremond made on my mind, engaged me early to follow it; and as often as vexatious events, or other causes, affected me too strongly, I had recourse to his remedy, and always with the most happy success. An enquiry into the nature of this powerful antidote against melancholy, will not perhaps be displeasing to those who, tormented by its black vapours, may stand in need of such assistance. A celebrated physician of the mind,* who, by this remedy, has effected many miraculous cures, shall be my guide. The English call this antidote *humour*. Aristophanes, among the Greeks, was the first inventor of it; and, after him, Lucian, and subsequent authors, carried it to perfection. Plautus, Horace, Petronius, Seneca, among the ancient Romans; and among the modern Latinists, Erasmus, Chancellor Moore and Holberg. Among the Italians, Pulci, Ariosto, Cæsar Caporali, Passeroni, Gozzi, Goldoni. Among the Spaniards, Cervantes, Quevedo, Mattheo Allemann, Hustado de Mendoza, Liego de Luna, Duis Velez de Guevara, and Father Isla. Among the French, Rabelais, Cyran de Bergerac, Sorel, Moliere, Regnard, Dufresnoy, la Fontaine, and Scaron in his *Roman Comique*. Among the English, Shakespeare, Ben Johnson, Butler, Congreve, Farquhar, Swift, Addison, Steele, Arbuthnot, Fielding, Smollet, Sterne, &c. &c. I say nothing of the Germans, and beg my readers will fill up the chasm. By mentioning no one, none of my countrymen, who may have pretensions to *humour*, can be offended at being forgotten†.

England is more fertile than any other country of Europe in characters of this kind. This is attributed to the liberty which distinguishes the government. The opinion appears very plausible: I should think it, however, better founded by taking the word liberty in a sense more extended than has hitherto been done. I should then be of that opinion, if by the word liberty were understood, not only the absence of arbitrary power, and of a constraint opposite to the forms prescribed by law, but also the neglect of those rules expressed by the words urbanity, politeness, and good breeding. These laws are not written, and their execution is independent of the sovereign power; but, in the circle in which they are adopted, they are conformed to with perhaps more exactitude than those which the sanction of government has united in a code. An entire liberty to dispense with such rules is, if I be not mistaken, absolutely necessary to *humour*. The country gentlemen, *Western* and *Sir Andrew Freeport*, may prove the truth of what I advance. Politeness and good breeding include, in effect, the power of extirpating all germs of *humour*, which nature may have implanted in our minds. In order to convince my readers of this, I must explain wherein humour consists. Several authors have spoken of it as of an impenetrable mystery; but, what is more extraordinary, others have given very just and very clear explications of it, assuring us, at the same time, that they know not what *humour* is. Perhaps they should have said, they had not discovered all the forms that humour can assume.

I shall first notice various kinds of humour, and afterward endeavour to unite the different ideas they contain. Congreve says, in a letter to Dennis,

† Fielding.

‡ The principal of them are Henry d'Alcmar, Rollenhagen, whom they look upon as their Rabelais, Liscow, Wieland, and especially Jean Paul.

The Dutch have Van Mooneu, Rusting, Weyerman, Doedyn, Dekker, Huygens, Langendyk, and Fokkenbrog, who passes for the Scaron of Holland.

Among the Italians must further be reckoned Dolce, Mauror Aretin, and the Archbishop de la Casa, who wrote *Il capitolo del Forno*, for which book consult *le Dictionnaire de Bayle, art. le Vayer*.

Our readers will easily recollect those of the English authors whose names have been omitted.

« We

"We cannot determine what humour is:" and farther on he refines on humour in comedy. His opinions have been attacked by Home.* "Were "this definition just," says he, "a majestic or commanding air, which is "a singular property, is humour; as also that natural flow of eloquence "and correct elocution, which is a rare talent. Nothing just or proper is "denominated humour, nor any singularity of character, words, or action, "that is valued or respected."

Ben Johnson, the first humourist of his nation, says, in one of his comedies,†

Why humour (as 'tis ens) we thus define it,
To be a quality of air, or water,
And in itself holds these two properties,
Moisture and fluxure: as, for demonstration,
Pour water on this floor, 'twill wet and run:
Likewise the air (forc'd through a horn or trumpet)
Flows instantly away, and leaves behind
A kind of dew; and hence we do conclude,
That whatsoe'er hath fluxure and humidity,
As wanting power to contain itself,
Is humour. So in every human body,
The choler, melancholy, phlegm, and blood,
By reason that they flow continually
In some one part, and are not continent,
Receive the name of humours. Now thus far
It may, by metaphor, apply itself
Unto the general disposition:
As when some one peculiar quality
Doth so possess a man, that it doth draw
All his affects, his spirits, and his powers
In their confluxions all to run one way,
This may be truly said to be a humour.

These three explications may serve to form a fourth, which, in my opinion, will be satisfactory. I take humour, then, to be a strong impulse of the mind towards a particular object, which the person thinks very important, without its being so; and by which, in occupying himself incessantly, and with an extravagant attention and seriousness on it, he distinguishes himself in a ridiculous manner from others. If this definition be just, as I presume it is, my readers will easily perceive how much humour injures politeness and good breeding, they being the art of conforming our conduct to certain rules tacitly adopted and generally followed, by all those who live in society.‡

Hitherto I have treated of humour in character; let us now speak of that which reigns in writings. Singularity, and a certain seriousness, which excites to laughter, are the signs of humour in character; they are so also in writings. This singularity, and this excitement, are to be found either in invention§ or in style.‖ An author possesses true humour, when, with an air of gravity, he paints objects in such colours as to provoke laughter. We often remark in society the effect which this humour produces on the mind. When, for instance, two persons amuse a company with pleasant stories, he, who laughs before he speaks, will never interest or divert so much as he who relates gravely, and without a smile on his countenance. The reason of it is probably in the force with which contrasts affect the mind. There are authors who treat serious subjects in a comic stile, as

* Lord Kaimes's Elements of Criticism. † Every man out of his humour.
‡ See the remarks at the end. § Gulliver's Travels: Tale of a Tub. ‖ Tom Jones.

for

for example, Tassoni in his *Secchia Rapita*, and Scaron in his *Typhon*. Such authors undoubtedly excite mirth; but, as they are the opposites of true humourists, they cannot be very well ranked in that class. They only possess the burlesque, which is very different from humour:* but, notwithstanding, if their works be good, they do not the less merit praise. No kind of poetry is despicable, from the epopea and tragedy, to fairy tales and farces. Every thing consists in treating the subject well; and the *Devil brabelous*† may be as good in its kind as *Zaire*. Irony and parody are a great aid to writers of humour, of which Lucian furnishes numerous examples.

In this kind of writing comic comparisons, particularly when in part moral and in part physical, produce a great effect. The first chapter of *Tom Jones* may here serve as an example. The author compares himself to a landlord, his work to dishes, and the titles of his chapters to the garnish. The same may be said of the singular mania of Uncle Toby, in *Tristram Shandy*, and of many passages in the *Spectator*, *Tatler*, &c. which may all serve as models of true humour.

In the Idler, by Johnson, there is also a simile of this kind. The author proves, that all the ingredients which compose a bowl of punch, may be found in a very social company. That beverage, says he, is composed of spirits, acid, sugar, and water. The spirits, which are inflammable, and evaporate easily, image the vivacity of the mind; the acid of the lemon juice represents the sharpness of raillery; the sugar is the emblem of indulgence and flattery, and the water that of unmeaning prattle.

Authors who are endowed with humour of character, shew it also in their writings; traits of it escape them, even in spite of themselves, when they wish to treat a serious and grave subject. Sir Robert L'Estrange, in his translation of Josephus, speaks of a queen, whose passions were very violent, to whom an ambassador had made a proposition that was displeasing. The sense in the original is, "Scarcely had his discourse ended, but "the queen suddenly arose;" which Sir Roger translates, "Scarce had "the ambassador finished his speech, but presently up was madam." No one will be surprised at the humour which reigns in the writings of la Fontaine, when he knows that this author one day very seriously asked an ecclesiastic* whether Saint Augustine or Rabelais had most wit? A humourous author does better in attacking small faults than great vices. Men inconsiderately often fall into them; they, therefore, require to be warned of their danger, while the laws take care to repress crimes. The Archbishop de la Caza was consequently right in saying that he would be more thankful for the means of securing himself from the sting of insects, than of preventing the bite of tigers and of lions.

I have nothing to add concerning my antidote to melancholy. I exhort those who are subject to frequent paroxysms of it, to dose themselves with a few pages from *Lucian*, *Don Quixote*, *Tom Jones*, *Tristram Shandy*, and other works of that kind; the salutary effects of which they will soon experience.

Remarks.—The explanation or definition given of the word humour contains a part, but far from the whole, of its meaning. Were a man, characterised for cruelty, to assert that he would have all the Eaton scholars nailed to the garden wall, each by the ear, because one of them had stolen a peach, we should rather be shocked by the barbarity of the sentiment than excited to laugh by the rows of grimaces with which the imagination might be struck. But were the same thing asserted by a man of known

* Fielding in the dissertation prefixed to his history of Joseph Andrews.

† A German Comedy.

* La Fontaine asked this question of Boileau, brother of the celebrated poet of that name, who, instead of a direct reply, shewed him that he had put one of his stockings the wrong side out.

humanity

humanity and goodness of heart, a humourist, who, on such occasions, assumed a whimsical gravity, it would excite hearty laughter. It is a great mistake to suppose that humour offends the received laws of good breeding. To insult the feelings may sometimes produce mirth, but much more frequently disgust and pain. An English gentleman, of the first fashion, but a humourist, among other means of diverting his friends, used sometimes to quarrel with himself, and proceed from step to step, till at last he became so unmannerly to himself, that he was obliged, from respect to the company, to trick himself out of the room. The humour of the scene was not in words that might offend good manners, but in the absolute gravity with which it was performed. Among other efforts of humour, which seem to be national, the English have a variety of songs; the humour of which it would be difficult to write. Thus "an old woman cloathed in grey" has nothing, apparently, that should excite much laughter; but a humourist will imitate the old woman's shrill voice, and mark his hand with black, so as to caricature her face; and, by opening his thumb while he sings, make grimaces that will set the table in a roar. This must be heard and seen to be conceived. Another will introduce successively the meuling of the cat, the hooting of the owl, the braying of the ass, &c.; and, by the perfect imitation of the discordant notes of various animals, excite peals of laughter. Some of these humourists, it is true, have the habitual character of buffoonery: but others of them are men of elegant minds and refined manners. He who, in his attempts, offends good breeding must change his manner; or he cannot become a humourist, in the pleasant, and perhaps the only true sense of the term: for, to call a man a humourist, who has some extravagant habits, as, for example, who should daily beat his servants because they did not prevent barrel organs from playing in his street, appears to be a peculiar, if not a strained and affected use of the word.

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE and COMMERCE.

On the Benefit and Practicability of diminishing the Quantity of the Imports into the British Isles for Manufacture and Home-Consumption, by introducing or extending, in this Country, the Culture of various Articles of Produce, which we are now content to derive from abroad.

Sir,

As it appears to be within the design of your undertaking, to communicate to the Public, among other things, as many useful illustrations as possible of the Science of national œconomy; I take the liberty to request, that the following considerations may be honoured with a place in the next number of the *Monthly Register*.

You will not, I persuade myself, deny, that their object is a truly laudable and important one. The losses of this country by the American war, taught us to withdraw some part of the national wealth and energies from colonizing and commercial enterprize, to the improvement of our internal manufactures, agriculture, and general œconomy. How fortunate were the consequences, needs not to be told. By the termination of the late war with France, we see ourselves, at least for the present, deprived of many of the wonted advantages of our commercial intercourse with the continent. But greater advantages than these we may soon acquire, if we shall turn with new zeal and energy to the culture of whatever is favourable in the internal condition and circumstances of these isles.

Have not Venice, Pisa, Genoa, and Florence; have not Portugal and Spain; have not the Hans towns of Germany, the great emporia of the Netherlands, and the Dutch Provinces, successively fallen from that grandeur of wealth, and political greatness, which they once respectively enjoyed, in

comparison with the surrounding states, fallen chiefly by their want of internal population, industry, and territory, duly proportionate to the extent of their external enterprizes and possessions; or, if they did not absolutely want those necessary foundations of lasting prosperity, by the neglect, still more unfortunate, effectually to improve them. Who is there, Sir, that if he, in the present critical situation of the British empire, think of these things, and reflect at the same time on the extent of our colonies, the magnitude of that portion of our capital which is employed abroad, the diversity and prodigious importance of the adventures and engagements of our foreign traffic, can avoid acknowledging, that our present condition as a people, is but too similar to that in which Portugal and Spain suddenly declined: that the same fate must assuredly be ours, unless we shall now employ the means, which the Spaniards and Portuguese neglected, to avert the disaster?

In truth, Sir, to speak with the plainness requisite in such a case, I am deeply persuaded that, unless we can, immediately, correct that dissoluteness of the morals of all ranks, which continually diminishes the quantum of our general industry much more than that is augmented by all our inventions for the abbreviation of labour; unless we can render this independent of all other countries, for those raw materials which are of primary necessity in our staple manufactures for subsistence, defence and exportation; unless we can, on the other hand, bring most other nations into a dependence upon us, if not for the very necessaries, at least for the principal conveniences of civilized life; the end of our mercantile prosperity as well as of our political greatness is at hand; London shall be, perhaps, ere another century pass, like Carthage, or like Tyre; it shall be said of the British metropolis, as of those famous cities of old, *Babylon is fallen! Fuit Ilium!*

No, indeed, Sir, it is not merely to advance our national prosperity, but to avert our common ruin, that we ought now to turn to a more careful improvement of the internal means which these Isles afford for the support, and the accommodation of life. There is scarce one thing truly desirable among the commodities of trade, which they may not be brought to yield: and yet there is not a single article among the necessaries of life, that they now supply in abundance adequate to the wants of the inhabitants. Is not grain always to be imported, not only in years of excessive dearth and scarcity, but in those, also, of general plenty? We cannot carry on our staple woollen manufactures, without supplies of wool from countries with which we may be often at war: and we have so neglected one of the principal branches of the woollen manufactures, that which goes to the coarsest and most common uses, that we at present actually import some coarse woollens from Russia. Flax, hemp, and linens of all sorts, from the coarsest to the finest, we have from abroad. Are not many of our exports to our West India Isles, originally supplied by the industrious artisans of Germany? Hides we derive from all foreign countries from which they can be supplied. And, in our extraordinary attention to the manufacture of the finer sorts of leather, we have reduced ourselves to the necessity of importing coarse strong leather from other countries. We do not now, indeed, as was done by our forefathers, five hundred years since, import our hewn free-stone from Caen in Normandy: but, scarce a single house is built in these islands, whether palace or cottage, in which there is not a good deal of foreign timber used. Your butter, your cheese, your salted meat, and fish, are all supplied in part from foreign countries. Sit down at table, with almost any family, high or low, and how considerable a part of the apparatus, and of the viands, shall you find to be of foreign produce? The very cinder-wench has her breakfast from China, and perhaps the dirty handkerchief about her neck by as distant an importation. And, in the mean time, our domestic industry is, as it were, crippled and kept in chains, that

it

it may not be able to survive but in subserviency to a foreign commerce that should be only subsidiary to it. But it is unpleasant to dwell on such topics.—Enough, surely, has been said, to shew the reasonableness of any attempt to bring our capital into more useful employment, and to give a better direction to our domestic industry.

1. The first thing I would suggest, relates to TIMBER. Of all vegetable production trees and shrubs are the hardiest. They grow spontaneously where no other plants can thrive. They surmount and naturally destroy most others. Nature covers even the most barren parts of the surface of the earth with them, if her endeavours be not thwarted by man or other animals. Hence, in the gradual population of the globe, forests have been found to cover almost every uninhabited region. Mankind could penetrate no where without meeting the supplies, perhaps above all others valuable, of fruits, wood for fuel, and boughs and leaves to afford shelter against storm. This abundance of wood gave, naturally, occasion for a prodigious waste of it, and even made it to be often cleared away, as a nuisance. In consequence of these effects, all countries which have been long occupied and cultivated are cleared of their natural wood, to such a degree, that where it is not renewed in due time, by planting, there arises a necessity for the importation of timber from regions in which the native forests have not been yet destroyed. All the most populous and best cultivated countries in Europe have more or less become subject to this necessity; and none more than the British isles. The woods were first carelessly consumed; then cleared away as nuisances; then taken for necessary uses, and perhaps not wastefully; but never, in any adequate proportion, renewed by planting, till there was no longer timber to be easily obtained for common uses. Even two hundred years since, we had begun to find, in England, the necessity of bringing wood for ship-timber, and for other purposes, from the Baltic; timber was one of our earliest imports from our settlements in North America. And, though the old laws of both Scotland and England shew greater public attention to have been paid, in the sixteenth century, to the renewal of the woods by plantation, than is given to the same object by the legislature at present; yet so very little has been, in comparison with the waste, actually planted, that the proportion of the internal supply to the quantity of wood constantly wanted in this country, has, even from that period, continued to become still smaller and smaller. England is drained, at present, of its money and best manufactures, to pay for the timber which it receives from America, the North Sea, and the Baltic. Our wood does not grow to its perfect bulk and strength in the life of the planter; and we are, in reality, too little concerned for distant generations, to be very solicitous in preparing what they, not we ourselves, are to reap the benefit of. But even our wonted resources for the supply of foreign timber begin to be exhausted. The eastern parts of the Anglo American provinces are, here and there, so bare of trees, that the inhabitants at any distance from the great rivers, already find wood to be an article of heavy expence. Even from Norway and from Russia, timber is now much less easily obtained, than it was an hundred years since; because the forests the nearest to the harbours on the sea-coast, and to the great rivers, have been, for the convenience of exportation, gradually cut down. Besides, there is no timber in the world so valuable as old English oak for ship-building, and for the purposes of civil architecture.

ŒCONOMICUS.

(To be continued)

COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

WHILE the commercial arrangements are negociating between this country and the republic of France, whatever refers to this subject is peculiarly interesting, and especially if it affect one of the most important and extensive branches of our own manufacture, on which the subsistence and prosperity of large and populous districts greatly depend.

It is on this account we notice, with some solicitude, that the sum of 150,000 francs has been placed at the disposal of the French Minister of the Interior, to encourage mechanics, for the construction of the complete improved apparatus used in the cotton manufactures. A jury is to decide on the comparative merit of the rival artisans, and a determination is not to be given, until they are enabled to form the decision by an actual application of the mechanism to the purpose for which it is intended.

Every thing connected with the produce of wool has a relation to this country in one of the most important branches of its manufactures; we shall therefore be particularly desirous to collect, for the information of our readers, whatever bears on this subject.

The emperor of Germany has sent into Spain two public agents, assisted by two experienced shepherds, to solicit permission of his catholic majesty for the export to Germany of 2000 sheep. These are to be distributed into different parts of the hereditary provinces, and no doubt is entertained but the breed will succeed as completely as it has already done in the north of Germany.

M. Charles Giulio has made a visit to M. Provana, to examine his flocks, producing superfine wool, near Colegno. This bucolic enquirer designs to publish an extensive and complete work on the different flocks of the Merinos, and on a mixed race which are bred in the district of the twenty-seventh military division. He has already given some account of the native breed of Bielle crossed by the Segovian ram; it is expected that by this practice being continued on the progeny, that is, the pure Segovian male crossing the female so produced in a succession of the breed, that the wool will very soon become equal to the indigenous produce of Spain.

M. Avogadro Lamotte de Verceil has for some time continued experiments on this principle, and is convinced of the practicability of growing wool of equal quality with that of the pure Spanish breed. The district of Bielle is the seat of these improvements: it has been apprehended that the practice of milking the ewes not having been yet adopted, this has retarded the amelioration of the quality of the wool. M. Cerutti, an able agriculturalist, and a native of that country, has paid especial attention to this department; and from the whole of the observations made, it is expected that the assiduity employed will abundantly conduce to the progress of the woollen manufactures, on which the prosperity of that part of the country so essentially depends.

In France, Daubenton's work has been republished by order of government, with notes: the title is, Instructions for Sheep-owners and Shepherds, with Observations on the Sheep and its Cloathing. France annually imports from Spain the value of twenty millions of livres in wool: the object of the author was to set down, for the information of his countrymen, the experience of thirty-five years on the subject; that if Spain should begin to manufacture for herself, and prohibit the exportation, France might be independent from her own native produce.

The instruction to the shepherds is written in a plain style, suited to the persons for whom it is intended, and is comprised in six lessons or chapters in the form of question and answer. The subjects are—shepherds—shepherds' dogs and wolves—housing—litter and dung of sheep—the knowledge and choice of sheep—the management of the flocks in pasture—the different

kinds of food for sheep—the manner of feeding sheep and giving them salt—the coition of sheep and their improvement—the ewes—the lambs—wethers—wool—folding sheep—the most useful remedies among sheep, &c.

Improvement on Printing Types.

Among the patents just procured, we notice one with pleasure to Mr. Philip Rusher, of Banbury, for various alterations in the form of printing types, and of the manner in which printing is to be performed with them, with a view to diminish the trouble and expence of printing, and to render the character more uniform.

We have had transmitted to us the alphabet of large and small letters, which, by a communication from the editors of the Repertory of Arts, Manufactures and Agriculture, we understand will appear in a plate prepared for the publication of the present month. It is not astonishing to us, considering the difficulty attending in reading a novel form of letter, that the ordinary roman character should not have been materially improved, but we are surprised that changes should have been so rarely attempted, that the deformity which has been so frequently acknowledged the spirit of enterprise should have so reluctantly endeavoured to correct. On a view of the characters, as varied by Mr. Rusher, we are aware the common reader will decypher them with the utmost facility; but in the large letters, the Gothic form of the A, the curve at the base of the F and P, and at the summit of the L, are especially displeasing to us, and certainly not less the species of lover's knot which is substituted in the P, T and Y, for the attic base on which the column which forms the perpendicular part of the character is raised.

In the small letters we admit he has introduced a very great improvement; all the marks that are carried below the horizontal line, formed by the lower part of the letters, are expunged, and we think this change will have a very neat appearance.

If our readers should wish any further information, they will find it in the work we have mentioned, into which the specification of the patent is introduced, with every requisite direction to the printer in the employment of the types applicable to this discovery.

SACRED LITERATURE.

AMONG the pious works to which the present order of things in France has given rise, may be remarked *the Genius of Christianity*, the author of which, citizen Chateaubriand, is well known by the success of his *Attala*. He now publishes the great work, of which that *little anecdote* (to use his own expression) formed an episode. The *Genius of Christianity* is composed of four parts, each of them divided into six books. The first treats of *dogmas* and of *doctrine*; the second and third contain the *poesy (la poetique)* of christianity; and the fourth considers *worship* and the *clergy*.

The first part (being of a mysticity too sublime for vulgar minds to follow the author, who often loses himself in the clouds), we shall pass over rapidly. Many of our readers, however, may not be displeased to know the truly novel manner in which citizen C. demonstrates the mystery of the trinity. "The trinity is the archetype of the universe, or, if you please, "its divine *scaffolding*. In effect, the number three seems to be the chosen "number in nature. Elements, three; for air and water make but one. "Dimensions, three; length, breadth, and depth. Colours, three; red, "blue, and yellow. Forms, three; the right line, the circle, and the el"lipsis. Sounds, three; natural, fifth, and third. Three theological vir"tues, three graces, three gods: Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto. Finally, the "spheres themselves, *in their mysterious dances*, seem to celebrate the holy "trinity;

" trinity; and the earth, with its two flambeaux, forms an admirable " triangle in the azure vault of the sky."

" This demonstration of the trinity, (adds citizen C.) may be compre- " hended by the most simple understandings." But why, after having made all the spheres dance mysteriously, will he admit no more than two of them to form, with our globe, his admirable triangle? Does the sun dart its rays on our humble earth, and its little satellite the moon only? What is this new planetary system? Citizen C. who sees *three* every where, reminds us of the juris consult *Barthole*, who in his golden bull establishes seven electors, on account of the seven mortal sins, of the seven gifts of the holy spirit, and of the candlestick with seven branches.

From the ethereal regions, citizen Chateaubriand sometimes descends to the earth. He enriches natural history by observations, which were never made by any person before him. In the third book we find an article, which was, last year, inserted in some of the journals, for the amusement of their readers. It is that upon the serpent with bells, " on that *mysterious* " reptile, who, since he seduced our mother Eve, carries among his colours " the false brightness and deceitful variety of seduction; who, after having " sullied himself by murder, hides his robe stained with blood for fear of " being discovered; who composes poisons; who, by his looks, enchants " the birds in the air; who makes man fall before his *genius*." Farther on citizen C. shews us shoals of travelling fish, which ascend from the ocean into the rivers of the Floridas, and which *providence* all at once delivers over to a *conspiracy of four or five thousand crocodiles*. He describes the terrible battle which results from it; Homer, Ariosto, and Milton, never laid so much emphasis on the description of a combat; and, as if there was not enough of these known images, he adds to the horrors of battle an earthquake and a storm. " The burning earth *groans*, and the Andes, shaking " their thunder-struck tops, let fall their rocks and their eternal ices into " either ocean."

The earth, which here *groans, yawns* to swallow *the vast waters of the deluge*. Citizen C. after retracing that great event, attributes to it the formation of the Alps, mount Taurus, and the Cordilleras, the layers of shells found in the interior of the earth, and the remains of the elephants of the Indies heaped in the regions of Siberia. When he would produce still more splendid attestations of this universal deluge, he disdains to repeat what has been said on the rainbow by the sacred writers, but invokes a number of recollections scattered around him. As there does not probably exist an individual who has paid attention to these signs, we shall make a short enumeration of them.

" Since the Deluge, the sun has had for its throne in the morning, and for " its bed at night, only the humid element, in which it is daily *extinguished*. " If the clouds of heaven imitate waves and rocks, *it is in remembrance of the* " *Deluge*. If rivers fall in cataracts on the earth; if the deceitful light of " the moon, if white vapours often cover the valleys with the *appearance* of " a sheet of water; if there are trees of which the branches hang toward the " earth, *it is in memory of the Deluge*. If the tide rises and falls twice a day, " if echo reverberates in the mountains, if the wind roars in the forests, " *it is in remembrance of the Deluge*."

The author has probably forgotten to add here, as afterwards, the explication of the mystery of the trinity: *that demonstration* may be comprehended *by the most simple understandings*. He gives an account of the creation of the world, as if he had been present at it, details the opinions of geologists on the gradual formation of minerals, crystallisations, &c. and ends with this very conclusive phrase: " This may suit the systems of learned men, " but for our part we delight to figure to ourselves the earth as a fine nymph, " whose hair is the forests, whose breasts are the mountains, whose eyes are

" the

" the morning and evening star, whose voice is the winds and the waters, " whose cloak is the seas and all their pearls."

Such is nearly, and almost throughout, the manner in which citizen C. expresses himself. He has declared, in the preface to his Atala, that he would thenceforth only read Homer and the Bible; shortly he will be able to read his own works only, and he will not fail to be their only reader. His oriental pathos, his wild turns, his continual neologisms, too often render the French language unintelligible from his pen. If you wish for examples, open the book at random. " The world has been created old; otherwise " an insipid infancy of plants, of animals, of elements, would have covered " an earth *without poesy*. But God was not so bad a designer of the garden " of Eden, &c." " The setting sun is an old star, which *sleeps fatigued*, " and burning *in the dust of night*. The rising sun is a young star, which " *wakes humid with dew in the whitish mist of dawn*. The twilight of night is " a mysterious hour, in which the first silences of night, and the last mur- " murings of day, *struggle* on the hills. The horizon is yet a little co- " loured," &c.

If the eulogies which certain enthusiasts bestow on the *genius of christianity*, be well founded, we ought to destroy, without mercy, every thing we have hitherto admired: if citizen Chateaubriand be a great writer, Racine, Bossuet, Flechier, Fenelon, Buffon, Voltaire, are decidedly barbarians.

But from among this chaos of extravagant terms and fantastical ideas, issue some grand thoughts, some imposing images, as fine columns rise from among ruins and briars. The portrait of the proscribed man, wandering in a foreign country, is a truth of a melancholy tinge, which goes to the soul. " The unfortunate fugitive cannot, like the bird, find hospitality in " his route; *he knocks, but they do not open!* The sentence which banished " him from his country seems to banish him from the world."

The heart alone could dictate those affecting expressions: the chapter *on the instinct of country* is derived from the same source. Why has not citizen Chateaubriand always drawn from it! He becomes unintelligible, fastidious, or ridiculous, only when he abandons himself to the delirium of his imagination, or to the dreams of mysticity.

There is a justice more essential, which should be rendered to citizen Chateaubriand. He has preserved an extreme impartiality toward the great men whose opinions are opposite to those he endeavours to establish in his work. We shall give what he says of Voltaire as a proof. " *His life was* " *full of traits of benevolence.* He had such a natural love for the arts, learn- " ing, and greatness, that it was not uncommon to surprise him in a sort " of admiration of the court of Rome. The elegance of his life, his fine " manners, his taste for good society, and particularly *his humanity*, would " probably have rendered him one of the greatest enemies of the revolution- " ary reign. He is very decided in favor of social order," &c.

The opinions of citizen C. respecting several productions of Voltaire are dictated by the same spirit of equity. In a literary discourse he becomes so impassioned for *Zaire* as to prefer it to the *Iphigenia* of Racine. It cannot be too often repeated. This frankness does the greatest honour to citizen Chateaubriand. He is distinguished by it from those enthusiasts who, apparently serving under the same colours, daily insult and calumniate the master-pieces and the life of the great man, who has contributed the most to spread in Europe the glory of French literature.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Italian Society.

If the progress of literature may be estimated by the number of Societies instituted for its promotion, and by the activity of the press to circulate the result of their labours, there never was a period in the history of mankind when it advanced with so much rapidity; but we have seen in our own country, that the pace of improvement is not always accelerated by public incorporation, or by the *cacoethes scribendi*; and much attention is required to keep these societies from a political bias, and to preserve their attention to luminous and important objects, frequently diverted by the verbose frivolity of secretaries and dependants. The design of these public institutions is to collect the varied talents of man into one common centre, from which it may irradiate for the increase of general happiness; and whatever institution most successfully attracts this talent, and most extensively diffuses it, will best answer the intention of its establishment. It is from these views that we communicate to our readers, with peculiar pleasure, an account we have received of the Italian Society of Sciences, which differs from the ordinary associations of this kind in the other parts of Europe. It was commenced by Sr. Lorgna, who died in 1796. With a president is vested the supreme direction; a secretary conducts the correspondence, and corrects the memoirs for the press, under the inspection of the former. The president has the power of removing the secretary; and his office continues six years, with the privilege of being re-elected. The papers published form an annual volume on physics and mathematics. Essays of extraordinary merit are admitted into this work from persons who are not members: Prizes are assigned for papers displaying the greatest talent. In these respects it varies little from the vulgar institutions of the same kind, but it possesses this remarkable superiority. Their object is professedly to connect in one mass the intelligence of the whole peninsula of Italy; for this purpose, they employ scientific agents throughout the country, to collect materials for the central committee, by which Italy, through the whole extent of its provinces, may be considered to form one vast literary association; and the combined talent of those extensive regions is rendered auxiliary to general improvement and happiness. One city or town may contribute its feeble efforts to this grand design, and it will deserve the respect of mankind; but when an hundred cities and towns connect their multifarious effort, the result of their labours will not only receive the respect but the veneration and gratitude of the species who feel the extensive benefits of this vast union of intellect. We have the authority of C. Cagnoli, president of the Italian society, for these remarks; and so sensible was Palcani of the utility of this comprehensive scheme, that he affirmed, if Marius Lorgna, neglecting the profound studies, which were the occupation and delight of his existence, had done nothing more for society than the formation of this institution, he would have deserved immortal honour.

French National Institution.

The class of History in a late sitting proposed the following subject for discussion.

"In what degree has the reformation of Luther influenced the political situation of the different states of Europe, and in what manner has it affected the progress of knowledge?" The prize is to be a gold medal, and the essay received on the 15th Germinal of the 11th year.

The class of Literature proposes "A critical examination on the Greek and Latin authors who have written on the state of Egypt, from the earliest records to the time of the crusades." The prize as before, and the essays to be delivered the 15th Vendemaire of the same year.

Lalande has offered to the Institution the sum of 10,000 francs to establish an annual prize to the author of the most curious and useful work on the subject of Astronomy.

In

In the class of Chemistry and Mineralogy M. Monge stated many important observations on the theory of the earth, the result of his travels in Italy and Egypt. M. Ramond gave an account of the structure of mountains adjacent to the Pyrenean valley of the Adour. The most striking substance of which the inferior mountains are composed is a hard calcareous stone, with numerous cavities of all sizes and proportions. There cannot be the smallest doubt but these apertures were filled with some material more easy to decompose than this stony matter, and recent discoveries shew, that the extracted substance is ferruginous sulphur.

A work of M. Lamarck was announced, entitled Hydrogeology, or enquiries into the influence of water on the terrestrial globe, and on the causes of the aqueous phenomena and of the changes the globe has undergone.

The associate Seguin read a memoir on Cinabar, by which he endeavoured to prove that Ethiops mineral and Cinabar are both composed of sulphur and mercury, without any proportion of oxygen and hydrogen in either of them; that they differ only in the quantum of these principia, and in the proximity of their particles; that the proportion of the former and the union of the latter are invariable in Cinabar, but very changeable in Ethiops mineral, and that Cinabar is composed of 13 1-3d part of sulphur, and of 86 2-3d parts of mercury.

Agricultural Society at Turin.

C. Decaroli, on the occasion of a late sitting of this Society, has read a very curious and interesting paper, in which he proposes the cultivation of the pine tree (Pinus larix) in all those situations which are unoccupied, and suited to its growth, in the same manner as it is produced on the mountains of Piedmont; and he has suggested a variety of new expedients for its more extensive application. He has likewise explained a cheap mode of conveyance, either in the rough or when sawed into planks, by throwing it into the rivers and torrents which abound in that country.

In the same society was likewise proposed the mean of augmenting the manufactory of cotton yarn, and the subject gave rise to a long and interesting discussion on the priority of rank of the several kinds of manufactures. It was contended that the attention that was proposed to be paid to foreign produce should rather be directed to the native; that the silk and hemp of the country should be submitted to the skill of the artisan, and that the valuable wools, which were daily increasing throughout the pastoral domains, should not be transported from the country before the looms had been employed, and the consequent profits had been secured.

A special commission was appointed to decide on the branches of manufacture which were best adapted to Piedmont, to point out the medium of their encouragement, and the places best calculated for their establishment.

Society of Saragosa.

The Society of Saragosa has published the following Prizes:

I. Eighty dollars and free admission as a member to whomsoever shall give the best statistic account of the territory and government of Barbastro. Simplicity and correctness will be considered more material than any literary decorations in the style.

II. Three prizes of twenty-five piastres each to those who shall have planted the greatest number of trees on the shores of the rivers, and on the uncultivated tracts of Arragon.

III. Three plough horses to be given to the three poor labourers, who, cultivating spots of equal extent with others less industrious, have produced from their own ground the greatest quantity of grain and pulse.

IV. Three prizes of ten piastres to those who shall have formed good artificial meadows in the neighbourhood of villages hitherto unacquainted with the practice.

V. Eighty dollars, and the privilege of admission as a member, to the person who shall transmit the best essay on the means of extending and improving culture.

VI. Thirty piastres to the cultivator who shall in the best manner fence his farm with a live hedge.

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Artists.

SOME of the Artists who went out with the circumnavigator, Captain Baudin, have been tempted to remain at the isle of France, where the conductor touched in the course of his voyage. The flourishing condition of this colony, and the opulence of the inhabitants, have put these ingenious adventurers in what is called a state of active requisition. One of them has found his art so profitable, that he has already acquired a house, some lands, and a negro establishment.

Near Austia, a statue of Achilles has been discovered in high preservation. The hero grasps in his right hand a lance, in his left he holds a sword, on his head is a helmet adorned with plumage, more exquisitely formed, than the same decoration by the chisel of Villa Borghese. It bears an inscription, engraven on one of the legs, which indicates its consecration to the God of war.

Turkish Literature.

The native press at Constantinople has now been established two years, under the immediate protection of the Sultan. One hundred sheets are already printed of a work, to be comprehended in three volumes folio, entitled, A Dictionary of the Turkish, Greek, Latin, French and Persian languages. The capital has already two other printing presses, under the inspection of the patriarch Neophylus; but these are for the Greek, and confined to ecclesiastical books.

Russia.

Pharmacy.]—An ukase has been addressed to the college of medicine, revoking the ridiculous order of the 23d February 1799, which forbids the students in medicine and surgery to travel in foreign countries, to acquire knowledge in those professions.

Geography.]—Twenty officers of the état major are employed with Colonel Harpe of Petersburg in Esthonia, and a yet greater number with Colonel Mestitzy in Volhinia, to prepare maps of those two provinces. It is expected the undertaking will engage them three years.

Imperial Munificence.]—The Emperor Alexander has presented to the president of the Œconomic Society of Petersburg six thousand rubles, and has conferred the order of St. Anne on the permanent secretaries, and two other members. He has remitted to Mr. Heyman, officer of the Imperial post at Trieste, a diamond ring, to testify his approbation of the charts of the posts of Italy and Germany, which Heyman had published, and of which he had sent some specimens to his Imperial majesty printed on silk.

Music.]—The Musical Academy of Petersburg, intends to present the celebrated composer M. Haydn with an honorary medal; the collegiate counsellor Lebrecht (the court engraver) is directed to prepare it.

Denmark.

Literature.]—M. Munter, theologian professor at the university at Copenhagen, is preparing a history of Christian opinions during the three first centuries; he is likewise engaged in the detail of the progress of the reformation in Denmark. M. Müller, likewise theologian professor in the same university, is occupied on the third part of his work, entitled, "Genius œvi Theodosiani."

Education.]—Four new marine schools are establishing at Copenhagen, where the pupils will be instructed in mechanics, hydraulics, marine artillery, and ship-building.

Oriental Literature.]—M. Folsang, Danish preacher at Tranquebar, who has dwelt so many years in India, has acquired an accurate knowledge

ledge of Indian literature, and of the Malabar tongue. He is now on his return to Denmark, and is attending the conveyance of a great number of valuable oriental works, printed at Calcutta; also of several Indian manuscripts, of some drawings, portraits, and statues. It is expected that the researches of M. Fulsang will unfold many of the secrets of Indian learning, and especially the mysteria of Indian mythology.

SWEDEN.

TACTICS.]—The king of Sweden has purchased, at the price of 3,000 rix dollars, the library of the late Admiral Rosenstein, which he has presented to the military academy.

PRUSSIA.

EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.]—Galvanism has engaged the attention of the Berlin Professors. Counsellor Herhard has proved, that nickel in contact with zinc produces the same effect as silver and copper. Counsellor Klaproth has entered into some details on the Galvanic experiments of M. Van Marum at Harlem, and on the experiments with the great electrical machine of Teyler. These observations confirm the theory of Volta, that the electrical and galvanic fluid are the same.

CHARITY.]—At the chapel royal at Berlin, under the direction of M. Gurlich, musician to his Prussian majesty, there has been a performance for the benefit of widows and of the orphan house: it was the representation of the four seasons of Thomson set to music by Joseph Haydn.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.]—Alexander de Humboldt, superior inspector of mines, possessed of a small fortune, and receiving no assistance from the court, yet endowed with extensive knowledge, with an ardent zeal for the promotion of science, and with undaunted courage, undertook to circumnavigate the globe, to collect observations on nature and on mankind; on the theory of the earth, astronomy, geography; on animals, plants, and minerals. After having traversed a wide extent of the desarts of South America, he is advancing to Peru by land, and designs to return to Europe by the route of the East Indies. His last letters were dated from Carthagena, and his passage thither was attended with extreme danger. After having landed on the shores of the Rio-sinu, (where he discovered a great number of crocodiles) he descended among the tribes of the Indians of Darixa, who are so evidently distinguished from the Caribs, with whom they are surrounded, by their low stature, their corpulency, and their strength. When his small vessel had been exposed to a tempest, from the fury of which he escaped, with great difficulty he arrived at Cape Gigante, where he was set on shore to observe the eclipse of the moon, on the 29th and 30th of March, which was total from that station. He had not gone far from his companions for this purpose, before he observed some negroes rushing towards him armed with poniards, and it was by the utmost exertions that he succeeded in reaching the sloop, to escape their ferocity.

TANSIEN.—A traveller, who has journied in the peninsula of Indostan, saw on the shores of the river Soviera the mausoleum of the famous musician Tansien. It is beneath the shade of a tree of prodigious magnitude; the inhabitants in the neighbourhood visit his tomb, and among them exists the superstitious tradition, that this tree renders the voice both musical and powerful.

GERMANY.

QUACKERY.]—Among the numerous empirics of the present day, one of the most extraordinary is Dr. Gall, whose very name implies the bitterness of the medicaments of his profession. He has been some time a resident at Vienna, where his public lectures have been prohibited; his observations, or more correctly his conjectures, are founded on the conformation of the cranium or skull; the greater the convexity of the cranium the greater capacity he conceives to be possessed; and he attempts to confirm his theory by an examination of the crania of many celebrated

men. He remarks, that handsome men have not this extraordinary protuberance, and that they, therefore, are commonly deficient in understanding. He pretends to assign the particular place in the medullary substance of the brain where each of the mental faculties hold their empire: thus the faculty of observing is seated immediately behind the forehead; and he says children have the forehead very expansive. He is in possession of the skulls of many distinguished personages, and among these are the cranea of Blumauer, Alxinger, and of Wurmser. In the latter he affects to discern what he calls the organ of courage, which he places an inch above the ear. The cranea of animals have likewise furnished him with important means of discovery. He has found in the skulls of singing birds, in those of celebrated musicians, and most distinctly in Mozart, the musical organ. He affirms there exists a great singularity in the medullæ of the fox, the cat, and in men of great craft and sagacity. The doctrine of Dr. Gall is singular and curious. Some of our readers will remember the ingenious observations of Lavater on comparative anatomy, as employed to elucidate the same subject. Professional men will recollect specimens produced from the museum of the late John Hunter, to resolve the difficulties connected with the same department of anatomy. We do not affect to shew any resemblance between the ingenuity of the professor of Zurich, the profundity of our English student, and the eccentric ravings of this itinerant quack; but we lament that learned anatomists have admitted a subject of singular curiosity and importance to be resigned to the dreams of the followers of Argentinus.

Surgery.]—The Josephine Academy has conferred the distinction of foreign associate on C. Percy, principal surgeon in the armies of France; the nomination has been confirmed by his Imperial Majesty, and the diploma, honored with the signature of the Archduke Charles, is to be sent to the French Ambassador. This gentleman, (distinguished equally for his skilful and humane exercise of the duties of his profession) some months ago received a gold box set with diamonds, from their electoral Highnesses of Bavaria.

Restrictions on the Press.]—The censor of the press at Vienna is at present very vigilant to prevent the circulation of works pernicious to public morals. A measure, before unknown in Germany, is about to be adopted, to facilitate the discharge of the duties of the censorial office. Commissioners are to be appointed, expressly to examine foreign books imported, who will immediately send beyond the frontiers those which are hostile to the established order of things. We have a list of more than twenty, which are absolutely prohibited, and of nearly the same number which are only to be perused by special permission. Among the former are the following:

Political and Philosophical History of the Revolution of North America, By Messrs. J. Chas and Le Brun. Paris.

Festivals and Courtesans of Greece, being a supplement to the Voyage of Anacharsis and Antenor, 4 vols. Paris.

History of France since the Revolution of 1789, written from the contemporary memoirs and manuscripts. By F. E. Toulongeon.

Among the latter we notice,

Historical, topographical, and moral Sketches of the inhabitants of the four quarters of the globe. By A. M. Sané, 2 vols. Paris.

Private, political, and military Lives of the Romans under Augustus and Tiberius, in letters from a Patrician to his friend. Translated from the English. Paris.

The Arts.] A new academy of arts is to be established at Prague. The members intended to belong to this institution, have already transmitted paintings and various curious and interesting objects to decorate the public hall of the society. The celebrated Fuger, of Vienna, designs for the embellishment

bellishment of this apartment, a painting representing Achilles preparing to revenge the death of Patroclus.

M. Horstig, professor of Minden, has invented a new gamut, which is a great improvement on the musical scale, and so simple as to be intelligible to every reader: it consists in nothing more than the substitution of figures for the ordinary method, by lines and gradations; and it will appear wonderful that this expedient was never before adopted.

Classics.]—The modern adaptation of the German language to every style of composition, ancient and modern, by the learned of that country, must conduct to all the variety and embellishment of which it is capable. At the theatre of Weimar, the Adelphi of Terence, and the Io of Euripides, have been performed; the one translated by M. Bode, the other by M. Schlegel. The principal scene consisted of a street in Athens; the dresses were in the true classic taste; but the imitation of antiquity was carried much too far in the introduction of masks, under which the play of the features, and all that is striking and dignified in the human countenance, are concealed. We should not be surprized, if the rage for classic purity, among the literati of Weimar, should, according to the antique, raise the actor, or rather speaker, on a pedestal, and resign the spirit and energy of the modern drama to the absurdity of automatic exhibition.

The edition of the Iliad, in six volumes, by Mr. Heyne, will appear at the next Leipsic fair.

The professorship of Greek literature, at the University of Holstein, has been offered to M. Jacobs, the editor of Greek Anthology. The Duke of Saxe Gotha, to divert him from this proposal, has given him the place of librarian, and has attached to the office the rental of 2,400 francs.

Italy.

Painting and Sculpture.]—Margaret Sutter-Bernini, so celebrated throughout Italy for her successful attempt to restore damaged paintings to their original beauty, has lately deceased. She was a native of Colmar, in Alsace.

The celebrated sculptor, Canova, has finished at Rome a statue of Perseus, which the connoisseurs estimate as one of the sublimest efforts of his art, and worthy the most honorable place in modern collections.

Cisalpine Constitution.]—The commissary of government for the Cisalpine Republic, has ordered a medal to be prepared, to commemorate the Convention of Lyons. The Italian Republic is there represented reposing on a plough, crowned with the product of Ceres, in a posture expressive of Solitude enlivened by Hope. Adjacent appears one of the genii, occupied in disengaging the scale of justice to indicate the necessity of reform in the judicial administration: another sustains the caduceus of Mercury, the symbol of commerce, industry, and the arts: on her right hand appears a volume, with the legend "Cisalpine Constitution." In the back ground rises the city of Lyons, represented by a square tower, whose basement is watered by two imperial rivers, and sublime mountains give magnificence to the scene. The following appropriate inscriptions appear on the medal:—"Spem bonam certamque domum reporto—Comizi Cisalpini in Lyone—Voti publici per la prosperita eterna della Republica Cisalpina assicurata colla constitutione, auspice Bonaparte.

Meteorology.]—M. Gabet, superior of the Convent established by the First Consul on Mount Cenis, has received instruments from the Council of Health, at Turin, and is engaged in a variety of meteorological observations on that mountain.

The Canon of Avogadro is engaged in a similar way, on the heights of Superga; and examinations of this kind are conducting by naturalists, to the number of thirty-two, (among these we notice the intelligent M. Vay) who have undertaken experiments through the whole chain, from Mount Cenis to the shores of the Mediterranean.

GENEALOGY.

GENEALOGY.

EARL OF MOIRA.

"Hunc solem, et stellas, et decedentia certis
"Tempora momentis, sunt qui formidine nulla,
"Imbuti spectent." HOR. Ep. vi. lib. i.

DR. CONYERS MIDDLETON, in his celebrated life of Cicero, notices one great fault in biographers. "They work up their characters as painters do their portraits; taking the praise of their art to consist, "not in copying, but in adorning nature; not in drawing a just resemblance, but in giving a fine picture, or exalting the man into the hero."

With the nobleman whose genealogy we trace, and whose actions we record in the present essay, we shall study to avoid this venial error.

Sir John Rawdon, in March 1717, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Richard Levinge, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in that country. By this lady he had four sons and a daughter, and dying the 2d of February, 1724, in the 34th year of his age, he was succeeded by his son John, who was created Lord Rawdon of Moira, in the county of Down, when he was about thirty years of age, (April 9th, 1750,) and he was advanced to the dignity of Earl Moira, on December 15, 1761. He married at the conclusion of the year 1741, Helena Perceval, youngest sister of the Earl of Egmont, by whom he had two daughters. That lady dying on the 11th June, 1746, in the December following he married Anne, daughter of Trevor Viscount Hillsborough, who, dying without issue, August 1, 1751, on the 26th February, the following year, he married Elizabeth Hastings, eldest daughter of Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, by whom he had seven sons and four daughters.

Francis, the present Earl, was born December, 1754, and was created a Baron of Great Britain, March 4, 1783, and succeeded his father, John, the late Earl of Moira, 20th June 1793.

It is a less instructive employment of the human mind to trace the correspondence

respondence of events from their remote causes, the consistency thus the coincidence of character, from the feebleness of infancy to the fulness of manhood. It is related of Themistocles, "that while amusing himself with some play-mates, a man with a cart approached the ring, and would have spoiled the game. Themistocles at first expostulated in vain; he then laid himself down at the wheel, so that the smallest advance of the cart must have crushed him to death. Now, rejoined he, proceed. The carman trembled, and was so awed by his courage, that he patiently waited until the game was over." The heroism which the Grecian boy thus displayed, was afterwards exerted to the terror of the Persian tyrant, beneath the promontory of Artemisium, and to the destruction of his fame on the shores of Salamis.

Similar appearances of nascent intrepidity shewed themselves in the early amusements of Lord Rawdon. At the age of ten years he had procured a little battery of brass guns, which he pointed at a ponderous folio, a rampart impenetrable to this pigmy artillery; and even at this period he had a lesson on the hazard of war, and the consequences of indiscreet courage, which would have cooled the ardour of a spirit less enterprising. One of the cannon burst, and by the accident he was severely wounded.

The entire pursuits of early life seemed to have been under the guidance of this native fire, such characters as those of Miltiades and Leonidas, of Phocion and Iphicrates, elevated his infant soul to rapture. However mild and generous his nature, even in its coarsest form, there was something in hardihood which commanded his veneration.

"The captive cannibal, oppress with chains,
"Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdains;
"Of nature fierce, untameable and proud,
"He bids defiance to the gaping croud;
"And spent at last, and speechless, as he lies,
"With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies."

But at the same time that he admired the energies of such a character, he detested its ferocity; and the whole history of his life displays the combination of courage the most desperate, and benevolence the most refined.

It is frequently the unfortunate situation of youths destined to the army, to be introduced to its employments, and to the scenes of public life with which they are connected, before they have had time to acquit themselves in those studies on which their utility and importance in future life so materially depend: entering life with a mind uninformed, they only discern in society vacuity, from the defect of their own mental optics; and those men on whom the protection of a country depends, who should harangue embattled armies with the eloquence of Ulysses, and conduct them to feats of daring with the rapidity of Diomed, are fitted only to prattle at a lady's toilette, and amble down the walk of life. The young Rawdon had been taught by the Roman satirist what were the occupations and duties of a soldier.

"Augustam, amici pauperiem pati
Robustus neri militia puer
Condiscat; et Parthos feroces
Vexet eques metuendus hasta;
Vitamque sub die, et trepidis agat
In rebus: Hor. c. ii. lib. iii.

Lord Rawdon enjoyed the benefits of a regular education, and before his introduction into the army, made the tour of the continent. Whether he be more distinguished as a soldier or a senator, we shall not decide: the momentous transactions in which he was concerned, both in his military and legislative capacity, oblige us to consider them separately; perhaps we are inclined to determine, that whatever was the direction of his early inclinations,

elevations, whatever his courage and conduct in the field of battle, the maxims of humanity are those that are nearest his heart, and form the most prominent feature in his character.

In the year 1775, the unfortunate war with America commenced, which exhausted fifty millions of money, and sacrificed fifty thousand lives, in a contest productive of nothing but disgrace and mortification. It was at this time, at about the age of twenty-one years, that Lord Rawdon embarked with the regiment into which he had lately entered for the colonies. The earliest resistance was made in Massachusett's. At the latter end of May, Generals Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton, arrived at Boston, and had under their command 10,000 men, when Washington, Gates, Ward and Lee, commanded for the colonies. The English, weary of inaction, resolved to possess themselves of the heights of Dorchester, to the south of the town of that name, and when the morning arrived appointed for the enterprise, (16th June), they unexpectedly discovered a redoubt and entrenchment, which had been thrown up during the night to the north of Boston, on Bunker's Hill. It was immediately determined to attack this post. Three thousand chosen troops, under General Howe, advanced with a firm and deliberate step; the Americans appeared to make no resistance, and continued under arms until the English had approached within about sixty yards; they then directed a furious fire, which threw the King's troops into confusion. After being rallied by their officers, they again advanced, a second and terrible discharge renewed the same consequences—a third attack, assisted by the cannon from the ships and batteries, was more successful; and the provincials, with inconsiderable loss, abandoned their entrenchments, and fled across the isthmus to Cambridge. In this affair, which was expected to be so trifling, eleven hundred were killed or wounded, and among these were eighty-nine officers. At this time Lord Rawdon was lieutenant in the fifth company of granadiers, the whole of which was cut to pieces, excepting seven; he received two shots in his cap, but suffered no wound; and so strongly was General Burgoyne persuaded, that the present conduct of the young soldier was the indication of his future glory, that he thus strongly expressed his sense of it in the terms of his dispatch: "Lord Rawdon has this day stamped his fame for life." He was afterwards present at the storming of Fort Clinton; and in 1778, before he was four and twenty, he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel in the army, and General Howe having resigned, he was appointed Adjutant-General to the British forces, commanded by Sir Henry Clinton. He now held an important station; and the honor of the country, and the preservation of a numerous body of men, depended on his fortitude and discretion. He distinguished himself in the Jerseys, at the battle of Monmouth Court-House, and at the siege of Charlestown. Notwithstanding his youth, the courage and wisdom he had shewn, obtained him a separate command.

The scene of his duty was in South Carolina, and his object was to maintain his ground there with a very small force in the face of a powerful army, until the approach of his superior officer.* In this design he completely succeeded. On the arrival of Lord Cornwallis he was subordinate to that general, and in the battle of Camden marched in the onset, when one of the most distinguished victories was obtained in the whole progress of the war.

The character Lord Rawdon had now established made him considered as the fit officer to be appointed on services of great danger and responsibility. Cornwallis marching northward with a principal force, Lord Rawdon was left with a very small division in South Carolina, where he had occasion, in Feb. 1781, to oppose two American generals, who possessed independent commands. The skill of officers is more completely displayed under such circumstances, than on those occasions, on which the

* See Monthly Register, No. 1, page 65.

tongue of history is so loud and verbose. The manœuvres of a centurion's guard, with the prudence most successfully to œconomise human life on the one side, and to be prodigal in human slaughter on the other, have often required more knowledge in military tactics than the conduct of the hosts of Darius and Mithridates. On this occasion the intrusion of the American generals on the district of Lord Rawdon was ineffectual, the rapidity of his appearance, and the countenance which his small force ever supported, resisted their attempts.

Lord Rawdon retaining his post in South Carolina, General Greene resolved to dislodge him. While the American general was waiting, encamped on Hobkirk Hill, his lordship determined to begin the attack in the hostile camp before the whole of the artillery and reinforcements of the enemy should arrive. The superiority of regular discipline and consummate skill has been seldom more conspicuously shewn than on this occasion; the numerous troops of the enemy were routed, and the glory of the British arms was maintained in one of the most hazardous enterprises of the war, which nothing but the fortitude of the commander would have undertaken, and nothing but the peculiarity of the circumstances would have justified.

About this period the English affairs in America began visibly to decline, and a retreat became necessary. Lord Cornwallis had returned to South Carolina, which it was now determined to evacuate. The retreat was conducted under Lord Rawdon, on account of the severe indisposition of the chief in command: he retired to Camden, which he was soon obliged to evacuate; he then pursued the route of General Green, who fled before him, and afterwards held the command in Charlestown. Soon after this his lordship underwent a severe trial: at the moment when his services were most essential to his country, when the English affairs were at an ebb so low as to be in a state almost of ultimate desertion, a dangerous indisposition seized him, in consequence of the inclemencies of the climate. The movement of the army was necessary, yet he was incapable of conducting it; a paroxysm suspended his corporeal powers: the instant it subsided he ascended a cart, and from thence issued his orders during the march: he could encounter any enemy but disease, by this alone he was vanquished, and he was compelled to set sail for England. Having embarked on board a packet he was taken by the Glorieuse, and sent into Brest, and the French had the satisfaction to conquer on the sea the man who was invincible by land. After this interruption he arrived in England, where, in acknowledgment of his services, he was created a peer of Great Britain. The arms and name of Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, were assumed by him on the death of his uncle, and he succeeded to the estates of that noble family.

About the time of the death of his father (when he inherited the title of the earldom of Moira, and became a peer in each of the sister kingdoms) he was nominated commanding officer of a body of troops encamped near Southampton. These consisted of ten thousand men, the remains of the army, wasted by disease on board the transports, destined to reinforce the royalists in Britanny. He landed, according to his orders, at Ostend, where the French were in possession of the whole country. In the sight of a powerful enemy he was constrained to force his way, without either tents or baggage, to join the army under the Duke of York, which had retreated from Tournay to Antwerp. The French took possession of the country as he withdrew, but without daring to intercept his passage, so that, by great exertion, he accomplished the immediate object of his expedition, joining his Royal Highness on the 8th of July.

During his command of the emigrants in Hampshire, in the year 1795, he neither accepted pay or compensation in any form, although the munificence

ficence of his disposition exercised towards the gallant exiles of France, occasioned a prodigious expenditure of his own revenues. Lord Moira, in the affair of Quiberon, during the summer of that year, did not receive the confidence from the servants of the crown, which was so congenial with the liberality of his own mind, and so richly deserved by the services he had rendered his country; in consequence of this pernicious reserve, the intimates of his bosom, and the companions of his table, under the Count de Puisaye and Major General Graham, were dismissed on that expedition, and those characters of the ancient hereditary aristocracy of France, who had sought refuge in the hospitality of this country, whose talents and whose virtues had rendered them worthy the friendship of Lord Moira, were consigned to inevitable destruction. A tempest carried the British troops far from the scene of action, and Lord Moira, who had no concern either in the project or the execution of it, suffered only, and severe was the endurance, in the person of his friends.

In the preceding observations we have endeavoured to give a cursory account of the descent, education, and military history of the Earl of Moira. In the following number we shall endeavour to shew the essential service he has rendered to these islands in his senatorial capacity; and it will not be a less pleasing employment to follow this distinguished character through the bloodless paths of reason and truth, than in the sanguinary career of military fame.

Analytical Sketches of New English Publications.

An Account of a Geographical and Astronomical Expedition to the Northern Parts of Russia, for ascertaining the Degrees of Latitude and Longitude of the Mouth of the River Kovima, of the whole Coast of the Tshutski to East Cape, and of the Islands in the Eastern Ocean, stretching to the American Coast. Performed by command of her Imperial Majesty, Catherine II. Empress of all the Russias, by Commodore Joseph Billings, in the Years 1785, *&c. to* 1794. *The whole narrated from the original Papers, by Martin Sauer, Secretary to the Expedition.* In one volume 4to.

THIS expedition was undertaken upon the suggestion of our countryman the Rev. Mr. Coxe. The party was sent off in small detachments from St. Petersburg by the middle of October, 1785, and on the 25th our author, accompanied by Capt. Billings, departed from that city. Passing over what has been described by other travellers, he gives a very brief account of the cities and towns on his route to Irkutsk. This city contains 2500 houses, chiefly of wood, 12 stone churches, a cathedral, and several public buildings; amongst them is a theatre, of which the performers are all natives of Irkutsk. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants, and enjoys a considerable trade, particularly in furs. Our author here introduces a sketch of its inhabitants, and their mode of living, which is highly honorable to their character. Leaving Irkutsk, he embarked on the Lena. The course of this river is 3450 geographical miles, and it receives various tributary streams, nearly equal in magnitude to itself. Yakutsk, on the Lena, contains 362 wooden houses, five churches, and a cathedral. The situation of this town is very unfavourable, and it is supplied with provisions from a distance of many hundred versts. From this place he proceeded to Ochotsk. He here gives a curious account of a duck-chase by the natives, in which he says above 6500 sea-ducks were destroyed. Ochotsk is built on a narrow neck of land, contains 132 miserable wooden houses, and a church. The air is extremely damp and unwholesome, and chilling winds prevent all vegetation. After leaving Ochotsk, our author pursued his journey on a rein-deer, and arrived at Zashiversk, a town containing one church, five

Russian

Russian houses, and 21 huts, on a boggy point of land, running into the Indigirka, and so enveloped with mountains, that in winter the sun is entirely hidden. At Virchnoi, where the party wintered, two small vessels were constructed, in which they proceeded down the river Kovima, into the Icy Sea, but were compelled to return by the quantities of floating ice. Along the shores of the Kovima are frequently found the tusks of the mammoth. The succeeding winter was spent at Irkutzk, from whence they proceeded by way of Jakutzk to Ochotzk, but returned to winter at the former place. This interval the author employed in collecting information concerning the Jakuti, of whose manners and customs he communicates some curious particulars. From Jakutsk they returned next June to Ochotsk, where they embarked in a new vessel they had ordered to be built in their previous visit to this place, and arrived in it at the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Kamtschatka, where the company wintered, making occasional excursions. They next proceeded to the Aleutian Islands, Oonalashka, and the island of Kudiak, and the author gives an interesting account of the Russian establishment on the latter. Having explored part of the coast of America, they returned to the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul again to winter. Next spring Capt. Billings steered for the bay of St. Laurence, in the country of the Tschutski, on the coast of the streights between the Asiatic and American continents. Here Capt. B. quitted the ship for the purpose of making an overland excursion to the Kovima, leaving the vessel to the command of Capt. Savetsheff, with whom our author remained. At Oonalashka, whither they went to pass the winter, the scurvy carried off a great number of the ship's company: here they received tribute from the natives of the Aleutian Islands, and after a melancholy stay of upwards of eight months, they sailed for Kamtschatka. Of the little encouragement to a spirit of commercial adventure, the author relates a particular instance in the captain of an English vessel from Bengal, who was obliged to carry back his entire cargo. He dedicates a chapter to the description of Kamtschatka, from which it appears that the total population of this peninsula, nearly 500 miles in length, does not amount to 5000. From the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul the company went in a galliot to Ochotsk, from whence the author, with the first party, set forward to Jakutsk, where, however, he arrived alone, encountering much distress, and leaving his companions and baggage on the road. After presenting the reader with what intelligence he could procure respecting Captain Billings's expedition across the land of the Tschutski, he concludes the narrative with his own journey by way of Irkutsk and Tobolsk to St. Petersburg. By way of appendix are subjoined vocabularies of various tribes inhabiting the eastern part of the Russian Asiatic Continent and the Aleutian islands; a list of the stages from St. Petersburg; an account of the pay of the officers of government; and the imperial instructions to Capt. Billings and M. Patrin, the naturalist. The volume is embellished with ten plates, and a neat map of the north-east part of Asiatic Russia.

Naval Chronology; or, an Historical Summary of Naval and Maritime Events, from the time of the Romans to the Treaty of Peace, 1802. With an Appendix. In 5 vols. By Isaac Schomberg, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy.

AS the nature of this useful work precludes the possibility of an analytical sketch of its contents, we shall present our readers with an extract from the author's introductory preface, which will sufficiently explain its general plan and design.

"I was induced to devote my leisure moments in compiling the following sheets; having frequently, in the course of service, experienced the great utility that might be found in a chronological abridgment of the

naval history, with other maritime and nautical events, not only as a work which might afford some entertainment and instruction, but more particularly as a book of reference.

"The necessary connection between our civil and military, with that of our naval history, makes the latter in general very voluminous; the thought naturally occurred, that a work of this kind would be considered useful to nautical men, and would also serve to refresh the memories of sea-officers with those heroic and glorious actions of our ancestors, which should ever stand before us as examples worthy our imitation.

"As it will in a great measure shew the rise and progress of the British navy, I judged it necessary to commence its history at so early a period as that in which the Britons were constantly exposed to invasions from their neighbours. Perpetually harassed and insulted, they were roused to the exertion of national spirit, and they began to discover the natural strength of their situation, and how much, by the establishment of a powerful marine, they would be preserved not only from the attacks of the invaders, but also against the great number of pirates which infested the channel; such a force was soon found of the greatest advantage to the nation, for in the year of our Lord 288, by the desertion of a Roman general, who brought over with him a considerable fleet, which was united to that of the Britons, they became so formidable in their navy, as to claim the dominion of the sea; which was insisted on and confirmed by Edgar the Great, who compelled all the kings of Britain and the adjacent isles to acknowledge his right and authority. The naval superiority and power which Great Britain has maintained ever since that period, notwithstanding the various obstinate disputes, which have caused so much slaughter, have been supported by her in opposition to the united maritime powers of Europe.

"The events and occurrences are curtailed as much as circumstances would permit, in order that the work may not be extended more than was absolutely necessary; those during the famous Dutch wars, and in the two last, are deserving our particular observation, and are more detailed. The original plan was to have comprised it in three volumes, and to end the 31st December, 1800, had not the prospect of peace, and the signing its preliminary articles, encouraged me to bring it up to that period. This, with the many heroic exploits which have been performed during the last war, are so deserving of record, that I should have considered myself very remiss in not giving them that place which they so justly merit, and which is due to the names and characters of those gallant men who have borne so active and conspicuous a part in adding immortal honors to the British navy.

"By extending the work to two more volumes, I have also been able to introduce many useful state papers, together with the opinion and judgment of Sir William Scott in many interesting prize causes in the court of admiralty, particularly that on the right of search of neutrals by the belligerent powers.

"The appendix is given in two separate volumes, in order the more readily to refer to any particular occurrence. It contains the state of the royal navy of Great Britain, its various successes and losses, with a comparative view of those of other powers; a list of fleets, squadrons, lines of battle; an account of the different offices in the naval department, with the names of those noblemen and gentlemen who have served in each; a list of the admirals and post-captains who have borne commissions in the royal navy, with an account of any important service they have performed, besides other useful information."

The author having obtained some account of transactions since the work went to the press, they are subjoined in a supplement at the end of each volume.

We

We likewise observe, that each volume possesses a very useful accompaniment, namely, a tolerably copious index.

In the third volume is inserted an account of the escape of Sir Sidney Smith from his confinement in the Temple, from a recent French publication. We regret that our limits will not permit us to lay it before our readers, but at the same time we must confess that its authenticity appears to us extremely doubtful.

The fifth volume is not yet published.

Modern Geography: a Description of the Empires, Kingdoms, States, and Colonies, with the Oceans, Seas, and Isles in all Parts of the World; including the most recent Discoveries, and political Alterations. Digested on a new plan. By John Pinkerton. The Astronomical Introduction by the Rev. S. Vince, A. M. F. R. S. &c. With numerous Maps, drawn under the direction, and with the latest improvements of Arrowsmith, and engraved by Lowry. To the whole are added, a Catalogue of the best Maps and Books of Travels and Voyages in all Languages; and an ample Index. In 2 vols. 4to.

AFTER a perusal of the above work, we must confess, that we are not deceived in the expectations we were taught to form of it. Of all the new sources of information, the many late accessions to geographical knowledge the author has not failed to avail himself, and the rejection of numerous errors, copied with the most implicit servility from one system of geography into all the succeeding, together with the industry and laborious research displayed in every page of these volumes, must ensure them a decided superiority over preceding publications of this nature. To the acknowledged abilities of Mr. Arrowsmith it will be no compliment to say, that the maps are delineated with as much accuracy as the smallness of the scale will admit, and the neatness of their execution does great credit to the artist employed to engrave them. At the same time, if we may be allowed to hazard an opinion on the subject, as a matter of taste, we consider the method of delineating water by covering it with horizontal lines, by no means an additional embellishment, nor more perspicuous than that before adopted, and it obscures all the names upon that part of the map.

In the whole conduct of the work, the author appears to have been too studious of novelty: to this cause, at least, we are inclined to attribute the use of many words in very uncommon (not to say improper) significations, and of some of his own production. The map of Germany, apparently from the same reason, is represented in two plates, and on very different scales, one containing the countries to the north of the Mayn, the other those to the south of that river, and entirely excluding the Imperial and Prussian dominions. Our limits will not permit us to adduce the many other instances of the same kind that occur throughout the work. We will dismiss this subject with an observation on the remarks, page 664, vol. i. for which the author acknowledges himself indebted to the Rev. Mr. Tooke. Whatever knowledge Mr. Tooke may have of the German language, these remarks proclaim him grossly ignorant at least of its pronunciation. We shall now lay before our readers the general arrangement and contents of these volumes.

The first, after the preface and introduction, contains a few preliminary observations, and then proceeds to treat of the European states in the following order: Great Britain and Ireland, France and the Netherlands, Russia in Europe, the Austrian dominions, Prussia, Spain, Turkey in Europe, which the author denominates the principal states. Then follow the secondary states; Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, Switzerland. States of the third order; German states, Italian states. The appendix, comprehending the treaties of Campo Formio, Luneville, and Amiens; remarks on the Russian and Spanish pronunciation, and value of coins

used

used in common calculation, concludes the first volume. The second contains Asia, America, Africa; an appendix composed of extracts concerning the Chinese conquest of Little Bucharia, 1759; a catalogue of maps, books of voyages and travels; and a general index to the work.

The tables of latitude and longitude, which, if correct, would be a very valuable appendage to this system of geography, we are sorry to observe, abound with so many errors as to be totally useless; and instead of answering any beneficial purpose, they will rather serve to confuse and perplex, especially the young student. The following specimen may be adduced in proof of this assertion: page lxxxviii we find,

	Lat. N.	Long. E.	in time.
Antwerp, Flanders	51° 13′ 15″	4° 22′ 45″	0h 17′ 31″ E.
Anvers, Netherlands	51° 13′ 15″	4° 24′ 25″	0h 17′ 37″ E.

Hence we are led to conclude, that these tables are a mere transcript from former ones, to which Dr. Vince has, with great good-nature, consented to attach the sanction of his name.

Travels through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland, to the North Cape, in the years 1798 and 1799. By Joseph Acerbi. In two vols. 4to. illustrated with seventeen elegant Engravings.

IN a short introduction, the author of these volumes (who is a native of Italy), acquaints us with the reasons that induced him to undertake this northern tour. He then enters on a detail of the many inconveniencies incident to travelling in Sweden, and gives a sketch of the manners of the inhabitants of Gottenburg. In his description of the canal of Trolhätta, we cannot refrain from noticing a palpable error: the author having been on the spot could not be so grossly misinformed. "The lake of Wenerh," he says, "is the largest in Sweden, being about five hundred miles long, and seventy-five broad."—We believe eighty miles by thirty would not be very distant from the truth. After some remarks on the whimsical inscriptions left by travellers in the book presented to them to insert a favorite sentiment, he quits Trolhätta, and continues his journey to Stockholm. He observes, that horses in Sweden are allowed no kind of bedding, but stand or lie on perforated boards, which practice is attended with very salutary effects to the feet of those animals. A topographical description of Stockholm, with strictures on the manners, customs, dress, diversions of the court and of the inhabitants, remarks on the learned societies, academies and universities of Sweden, are the subjects of several chapters, containing much interesting information. From Stockholm our author proceeded to Grislehamn, and from thence in a sledge over the Gulf of Finland to the island of Aland. This island contains nearly 4000 acres of land in cultivation, and the annual growth of wheat is about 22,500 barrels. In the year 1792 the number of its inhabitants amounted to upwards of 11000. After dedicating a chapter to an account of this island, he prosecutes his journey to Abo, the capital of Finland, which has an university, and is a place of some trade. From hence to Yervenkyle, nothing worthy of notice presented itself: near the latter place the fall in the river Kyro is extremely picturesque. On leaving Yervenkyle, our author had to traverse a forest about eighty English miles in length, in which the devastation occasioned by conflagration and by storms, exhibited a spectacle both surprizing and impressive. After a journey of considerable fatigue and some danger, he arrived at Wasa. The houses of this town are all of wood, and principally only of one story. In 1790 it contained 384 houses, 455 families, and 2176 inhabitants. Its most remarkable building is that appropriated to the sittings of the courts of justice, which is of the Doric order, and one of the handsomest structures in the kingdom. After passing

ing through Gamla Carleby (a place with about 1400 inhabitants), and Brahestad, the author arrived at Uleaborg. This is a sea-port town situated at the mouth of the river Ulea, enjoys a considerable trade, and contains 3800 inhabitants. Here he staid two months. In the succeeding chapters he relates some curious galvanic experiments made by a nobleman of Uleaborg; entertains the reader with the manner of living, occupations, and customs of the inhabitants of Uleaborg, and of the Finlanders in general. His description of their vapour baths is particularly curious. These are used indiscriminately by both sexes at the same time, and he ascertained by experiment that they are heated 70 or 75 degrees of Celsius; yet in winter these people frequently go out of the bath naked, and roll themselves in the snow when the cold is 20 or even 30 degrees below Zero. The twenty-third chapter is occupied with the poetry of Finland, of which the author gives some specimens. Quitting Uleaborg with the intention of proceeding to the North Cape, he passed through Kemi, remarkable only for its magnificent church, which forms such a striking contrast with the miserable huts that surround it, and arrived at Tornea. This town is almost encircled by a river of the same name; its population amounts to scarcely 600, and the houses are mostly of one story. One of the most singular phenomena is exhibited here, namely, a view of the sun at midnight, which has induced a considerable number of travellers to visit the place. The road from hence to Upper Tornea is kept in excellent repair, beyond it the traveller enters an uncultivated country, and there he takes leave of the civilized world. Our author bestows deserved encomiums on the hospitality of the clergy in this part of the country, and their attention to strangers. Near Upper Tornea is the mountain of Avasaxa, celebrated as the theatre of the labours of Maupertuis at the commencement of the last century. From Upper Tornea our traveller proceeded by water along the river Tornea, of which he gives a brief account, in order to rectify the errors which he says exist in all the maps, respecting its rise and course, which concludes the first volume.

The second volume, which the author entitles Travels through Lapland, commences with a continuation of his route from Kengis. The fatigue of ascending the river Muonio, (of the hazardous passage of a cataract, on which, at his return, he here gives a very interesting account) occasioned him to stay a few days at Muonionisca, a small village of fifteen or sixteen houses on the left bank of the Muonio. From this place he made an excursion by water to the lofty mountains Pallas and Keimio Tunduri. From Muonionisca he proceeded along the rivers by night, and resting by day on account of the excessive heat, he came to the lake of Pallajervi. Upon an island in this lake, where even in this northern latitude nature appears not destitute of charms, our author remained three days; and here he dismissed his Finland guides in quest of Laplanders to conduct him on his expedition. He next gives a sketch of the manners of the Laplanders, whom he describes as filthy, lazy, and insensible in the extreme. After travelling a considerable way on foot, he embarked on the river Pepojovaivi, which brought him to the village of Kautokeino, in Norwegian Lapland. It is inhabited by four families and a priest, and has a church. Here are some fine fields of meadow and arable land, the latter of which yield oats and barley sufficient to supply the inhabitants for six months. This place has an annual fair, frequented by the neighbouring Laplanders and merchants of Tornea. A few cows and sheep are kept here; some of the latter our author purchased for eighteen pence a piece. The heat at noon was 25 of Celsius in the shade, and 40 in the sun, and our author succeeded in an experiment to light a pipe with a burning glass at midnight. Leaving Kautokeino, he embarked on the river Alten, the scenery of which he remarks as particularly beautiful, and such as might bespeak a more genial climate. After

visiting the pigmy church of Masi, and having experienced much fatigue and great inconvenience from the musquetoes, he at length reached Altengaard, which though called a village, is only a single house belonging to a merchant. Here he was treated in the most hospitable and even luxurious manner, and the merchant procured a boat and four men to transport him to the object of his expedition, the North Cape. Having landed beyond the mountain of Himmelar, he was surprised, on gaining the tops of the mountains, with a view of scenery resembling that of the most romantic parts of Switzerland. "The North Cape," in the words of our author, "is an enormous rock, which projecting far into the ocean, and being exposed to all the fury of the waves, and the outrage of tempests, crumbles every year more and more into ruins. Here every thing is solitary, every thing is sterile, every thing is despondent. The shadowy forest no longer adorns the brow of the mountain; the singing of the birds which enlivened even the woods of Lapland, is no more heard in this scene of desolation; the ruggedness of the dark gray rock is not covered by a single shrub; the only music is the hoarse murmuring of the waves, ever and anon renewing their assaults on the large masses that oppose them. The northern sun, creeping at midnight at the distance of five diameters along the horizon, and the immeasurable ocean in apparent contact with the skies, form the grand outlines in the sublime picture presented to the astonished spectator." The eleventh chapter contains a brief but interesting account of the village and minister of Enontekis, which place he passed through on his return to Tornea, where the narrative concludes. The remainder of this volume is occupied with general remarks on Lapland; details of the manner of life, customs, dress, religion, &c. of the natives; observations on the climate and natural history of the country, and with an appendix containing specimens of Lapland music, and a diary of the author's travels. In consequence of the variety of entertaining matter dispersed through these volumes, the good-natured reader will be inclined to overlook the frequent inaccuracies in grammar, style, and phraseology: the author is certainly entitled to a considerable degree of indulgence, when it is recollected that he is not a native of this country.

We understand that M. Acerbi is now at Paris, where he is preparing an edition of this work in French, which is expected shortly to appear.

The Life of Poggio Bracciolini. By the Rev. William Shepherd. One volume 4to. 487 pages.

WE acknowledge our obligations to this biographer for the pleasure and amusement, as well as information, which we have derived from his labours. His style and diction, every where pure and correct, are frequently animated and elegant: he has enriched his narrative with miscellaneous anecdotes, and with biographical notices of many learned and eminent characters.

The period of this history is replete with interest, whether considered as the era of the revival of Italian literature, or of many striking events in the annals of Europe. Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio, had contributed to remove the gloom that pervaded the mental horizon, and science began again to dawn on a country where it had formerly shone with unrivalled lustre. The schism of the west; the council of Constance, and its sanguinary proceedings, which undoubtedly paved the way to the reformation in the succeeding century; the fall of the Greek empire, and the taking of Constantinople by the Ottomans, form memorable epochs in the ecclesiastical and political history of the times.

Poggio Bracciolini was born at Terranuova, near Arezzo, in the republic of Florence, in the year 1380. He received his education at Florence, at that time the seat of the liberal arts, under John of Ravenna, a pupil of Petrarch, and Manuel Chrysoloras, an illustrious Greek. Having completed

his studies, Poggio repaired to Rome, where he was promoted to the office of writer of the apostolic letters by Pope Boniface IX. about the year 1402. The author here presents a view of the state of Italy at that period, of the causes and consequences of the schism, and of the feuds and wars which laid waste the finest provinces of that country, on which occasion he humanely observes:

"Were subjects wise, what would be their reflections, when their rulers, after the most lavish waste of blood, coolly sit down and propose to each other the *status quo ante bellum!* Happy would it be, could the *status quo* be extended to the widow and the orphan, to the thousands and tens of thousands, who, in consequence of the accidents and hardships of war, are doomed to languish out the remnant of their lives in torment and decrepitude!"

Poggio attended John XXII. to Constance, in the quality of secretary. From this place he made an excursion to Baden, of which he gives the following account in a letter to a friend.

"Baden is a place of considerable opulence, situated in a valley, surrounded by mountains, upon a broad and rapid river, which forms a junction with the Rhine about six miles from the town. About half a mile from Baden, and on the bank of the river, there is a very beautiful range of buildings, constructed for the accommodation of the bathers. These buildings form a square, composed of lodging houses, in which a great multitude of guests are commodiously entertained. Each lodging house has its private bath appropriated to its tenants. The baths are altogether thirty in number. Of these, two only are public baths, which are exposed to view on every side, and are frequented by the lower orders of people, of all ages, and of each sex. Here the males and females, entertaining no hostile disposition towards each other, are separated only by a simple railing. It is a droll sight to see decrepid old women and blooming maidens stepping into the water, and exposing their charms to the profane eyes of men. I have often laughed at this exhibition, which reminded me of the Floral games of Rome; and I have, at the same time, admired the simplicity of these people, who take no notice of these violations of propriety, and are totally unconscious of any indecorum. The baths belonging to the private houses are very neat. They too are common to males and females, who are separated by a partition. In this partition, however, there are low windows, through which they can see and converse with and touch each other, and also drink together; all which circumstances are matters of common occurrence. Above the baths are a kind of galleries, in which the people stand who wish to see and converse with the bathers, for every one has free access to all the baths, to see the company, to talk and joke with them. As the ladies go in and out of the water, they expose to view a considerable portion of their persons; yet there are no door-keepers, or even doors, nor do they entertain the least idea of any thing approaching to indelicacy. Many of the baths have a common passage for the two sexes, which circumstance very frequently occasions very curious rencounters. The men wear only a pair of drawers; the women are clad in linen vests, which are, however, slackened in the sides, so that they neither cover the neck, the breast, nor the arms of the wearer. The ladies frequently give public dinners in the baths, on a table which floats on the water, and the men often partake of these entertainments. Our party received several invitations. I paid my share of the reckoning, but never accepted the summons. My two companions were not so scrupulous; they visited the ladies in the baths, and assisted at their entertainment. From the gallery which I have mentioned above, I was a witness of this scene, and I was astonished to behold with what full confidence the husbands suffered their wives to be handed about in their dishabille by strangers. In some of the

private baths the men mix promiscuously with their female relatives and friends. On the shallower part of the water they also play on the harp. It is a pleasing sight to see young lasses tuning their lyres like nymphs, with their scanty robes floating on the surface of the waters. They look, indeed, like so many Venuses emerging from the ocean. The women have a custom of playfully begging from the men who come to see them bathe. The latter throw down small pieces of money, which they direct to the fairer damsels. The ladies below stretch out their hands, and spread their bathing gown to receive the gifts, which generally give rise to a general scramble. This scramble you will easily conceive occasions very laughable incidents. Besides money, garlands, and crowns of flowers are thrown down, with which the ladies ornament their heads while they remain in the water."

He returned to Constance to witness a scene of a very different kind. The trial and execution of Jerome of Prague are detailed in a subsequent letter, in a manner which clearly evinces the powerful impression they made on Poggio's mind. Soon after this he visited England, upon the invitation of Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester. Being disappointed of his hopes of preferment in this country, he returned to his native land, and accepted the office of secretary to Pope Martin V.

The third chapter contains some account of Poggio's laudable exertions in favour of literature, and of his unwearied and successful assiduity in the search after the lost writers of antiquity. In consequence of information which Poggio had received, that a considerable number of books were deposited in the monastery of St. Gall, he took a journey to that town, accompanied by some of his friends. There they found a large number of manuscripts, and among the rest a complete copy of Quintilian, buried in rubbish and dust; for the books in question were not arranged in a library, but were thrown into the lowest apartment or dungeon of the tower, "which," says Poggio, "was not even a fit residence for a condemned criminal." Besides Quintilian, they found in this obscure recess the three first and one half of the fourth book of the Argonauties of Valerius Flaccus, and Asconius Pedianus's Comment on eight of Cicero's Orations.

"In a monastery of the monks of Clugny, in the town of Langres, he found a copy of Cicero's Oration for Cæcina, of which he made a transcript for the use of his Italian friends. In the course of various journies, which the vicissitudes of fortune obliged him to take at different periods of his life, he had the satisfaction to discover the following Orations of the same author, the loss of which had been long deplored by the learned: De lege agrariâ contra Rullum liber primus—Ejusdem liber secundus—Contra legem agrariam ad populum—In L. Pisonem. A copy of these Orations is preserved in the Abbey of St. Maria, at Florence, to which is affixed a memorandum, which records the fact of their having been discovered by Poggio. This memorandum, indeed, makes mention of seven orations as having been found by him in France and Germany; and the catalogue prefixed to the manuscript, besides the works above mentioned, enumerates the oration pro C. Rabirio Pisone—Pro C. Rabirio perduellionis reo, pro Roscio Comœdo; but these orations have been torn from the volume in question. With the assistance of Bartolomeo Montepulciano, Poggio also restored to light the poem of Silius Italicus—Lactantius's Treatise de irâ Dei et opificio hominis—Vegetius de re militari—Nonius Marcellus—Ammianus Marcellinus—Lucretius—Columella, and Tertullian."

Besides the above it appears that the republic of letters is indebted to Poggio for the recovery of twelve of Plautus's comedies, fragments of Aulus Gellius, Petronius Arbiter, and various other productions of ancient literature. His taste for the fine arts is recorded in the seventh chapter.

At

At the age of fifty-five Poggio married a Tuscan lady, "who had not yet seen eighteen summers. In order to prepare the way for his marriage, he was obliged to dismiss a mistress, who had borne him twelve sons and two daughters. Four of his illegitimate children were living at the time of his separation from their mother."

Poggio continued to hold his situation of secretary during the pontificate of Eugenius IV. and Nicolas V. In 1453 he was elected to the chancellorship of the Tuscan Republic, in which station he composed his last literary work, Historia Florentina, which is divided into eight books, and comprehends a most important and interesting portion of the annals of Tuscan independence, commencing with the year 1350, and concluding with 1455. He died in 1459, leaving behind him five sons and a daughter.

The following retrospect of his life and character, which concludes the volume, we subjoin for the gratification of our readers.

"It was with justice that the Florentines held the name of Poggio in respectful remembrance. Inspired by a zealous love of his country, he had constantly prided himself on being a citizen of a free state, and he neglected no opportunity which presented itself of encreasing and displaying the glory of the Tuscan republic. And this end he most effectually promoted by the splendor of his own accomplishments. He so faithfully improved the advantages which he enjoyed in the course of his education in the Florentine University, that, amongst the multitudes of learned men who adorned his age, he occupied a station of the highest eminence. His admission into the Roman Chancery, and his continuance in offices of confidence under eight successive Pontiffs, afford an ample proof, not only of his ability in business, but also of his fidelity and integrity. Honoured by the favor of the great, he did not sacrifice his independence at the shrine of power, but uniformly maintained the ingenuous sentiments of freedom. The whole tenor of his writings evinces, that he united to the accomplishments of literature an intimate knowledge of the world; and many passages might be quoted from his works, to prove that the eye of his mind surveyed a wider intellectual horizon, than fell to the general lot of the age in which he lived. He was warm and enthusiastic in his friendly attachments, and was duteously eager to diffuse the renown of those whom he loved—But acute sensations are not productive of signal virtues alone; they too frequently betray mankind into capital errors. Poggio was as energetic in the expression of resentment, as he was enthusiastic in testimonies of his esteem. The licentiousness which disgraced the early part of his life, and the indecent levity which occurs in some of his writings, are rather the vices of the times than of the man. Those circumstances did not deprive him of the countenance of the greatest ecclesiastical dignitaries—they did not cause him to forfeit the favor of the pious Eugenius, or of the moral and accomplished Nicolas V. He seems, indeed, to have recommended himself to most of those with whom he maintained a personal intercourse, by the urbanity of his manners, by the strength of his judgment, and by the sportiveness of his wit.

"As a scholar Poggio is entitled to distinguished praise. By assiduous study he made a considerable proficiency in the Greek language, and became intimately conversant with the works of the Roman classic authors. In selecting as his exemplar in Latin composition, that most elegant of all models, the style of Cicero, he manifested the discernment of true taste. His spirited endeavors to imitate this exquisite model were far from being unsuccessful. His diction is flowing, and his periods are well balanced. But, by the occasional admission of barbarous words, and unauthorised phraseology, he reminds his readers, that at the time when he wrote, the iron age of literature was but lately terminated.

"His most striking fault is diffuseness—a diffuseness which seems to

arise, not so much from the copiousness of his thoughts, as from the difficulty which he experienced in clearly expressing his ideas. It must however be observed, that he did not, like many modern authors who are celebrated for their latinity, slavishly confine himself to the compilation of centos from the works of the ancients. In the prosecution of his literary labours, he drew from his own stores; and those frequent allusions to the customs and transactions of his own times, which render his writings so interesting, must, at a period when the Latin language was just rescued from the grossest barbarism, have rendered their composition peculiarly difficult. When compared with the works of his immediate predecessors, the writings of Poggio are truly astonishing. Rising to a degree of elegance, to be sought for in vain in the rugged latinity of Petrarca and Coluccio Salutati, he prepared the way for the correctness of Politiano, and of the other eminent scholars, whose gratitude has reflected such splendid lustre on the character of Lorenzo de Medici."

An Essay on Irish Bulls; by Richard Lovell Edgworth, and Maria Edgworth, Author of Castle Rack-rent, &c. 12mo.

THE received opinion that bulls are peculiar to the natives of Ireland is successfully combated in this amusing little volume, in which are adduced numerous instances of similar blunders in other nations: we do not conceive that the execution of the design could have fallen into more competent hands than those of the author of Castle Rack-rent.

The book is divided into eighteen chapters. The first treats of vulgar errors, the second and third of the etymology and originality of Irish bulls. In the fourth, on Irish newspapers, is introduced the following advertisement of lands to be let to an *improving tenant*:

"A few miles from Cork, in a *most sporting* country, bounded by an *uncommon fine* turf bog, on the verge of which there are a number of fine *lime-kilns*, where that *manure* may be had on very moderate terms, the distance for carriage not being many hundred yards. The whole lands being now in great heart, and completely laid down, entirely surrounded and divided by *impenetrable furze ditches, made of quarried stone laid edgeways*.

"We can never (continue the authors) sufficiently admire these furze ditches made of quarried stones; they can indeed be found only in Ireland; but we have heard in England of things almost as extraordinary. Dr. Grey, in his erudite and entertaining notes on Hudibras, records the deposition of a lawyer, who in an action of battery told the judge, that the defendant beat his client with a certain *wooden instrument*, called an *iron pestle*. Nay, to go further still, a wise annotator on the Pentateuch, named Peter Harrison, observed of Moses's two tables of *stone*, that "they were made of *shittim wood*." Little Dominick, in the sixth chapter, excites considerable interest. On the subject of practical bulls the following story is related:—

"At the close of the American war, as a noble Lord of high naval character was returning home to his family, after various escapes from danger, he was detained a day at Holyhead by contrary winds. Reading in a summer-house, he heard the well-known sound of bullets whistling near him; he looked about and found that two balls had just passed through the door close beside him; he looked out of the window, and saw two gentlemen, who were just charging their pistols again; and as he guessed that they had been shooting at a mark upon the door, he rushed out, and very civilly remonstrated with them on the imprudence of firing at the door of a house, without having previously examined whether any one was within side. One of them immediately answered, in a tone which proclaimed at once his disposition and his country—"Sir, I did not know you were within there; and I don't know who you are now; but if I've given offence, I am willing,"

ing," said he, holding out the ready charged pistols, "to give you the satisfaction of a gentleman—take your choice." With his usual presence of mind, the noble Lord seized hold of both the pistols, and said to his astonished countryman—"Do me the justice, Sir, to go into that summer-house, shut the door, and let me have two shots at you, then we shall be upon equal terms, and I shall be quite at your service to give or receive the satisfaction of a gentleman."

There was an air of drollery and of superiority in his manner, which at once struck and pleased the Hibernian. "Upon my conscience, Sir, I believe you are a very honest fellow," said he, looking him earnestly in the face, "and I've a great mind to shake hands with you,—Will you only just tell me who you are?"

The nobleman told his name—a name dear to every Briton and every Irishman!

"I beg your pardon, and that's what no man ever accused me of doing before," cried the gallant Hibernian, "and had I known who you were, I would as soon have shot my own soul as have fired at the door. But how could I tell who was withinside?"

"That is the very thing of which I complain," said his Lordship.

His candid opponent admitted the justice of the complaint, as soon as he understood it, and he promised never more to be guilty of such a practical bull."

Two subsequent chapters are occupied with a conversation in the Bath coach, between an Englishman, Irishman, and Scotchman; and the last with the Irish Incognito, containing the whimsical adventure of Phelim O'Mooney, under the assumed name of Sir John Bull, in which Miss Robertson, of Blackheath celebrity, makes a distinguished figure, by the name of Miss Sharperson. Her companion is complimented with the name of Miss Felicia Flat, and the ironmonger appears in the appropriate character of Mr. Queasy.

The uninterrupted spirit of good humour that pervades this little work, cannot fail to produce a similar effect on its readers, who will not regret the time spent in the perusal of it.

Analytical Sketches of New Italian Publications.

Gli Animali parlanti, poema epico, diviso in ventisei canto. The speaking Animals, an epic poem divided into 26 cantos, by Giambatista Casti 3 vols. large 8vo., printed by Didot. Treuttel and Wurz, 24 francs, fine paper 39 francs.

M. CASTI, a successor of the celebrated Metastasio, has enriched the Italian Parnassus with a new production, replete with brilliancy and fire; and in the perspicuous and polished style, so much admired in his *Novelle Galanti* and other charming poems, which have procured him a distinguished rank amongst the modern Italian poets. After having long celebrated the Graces, his muse has descended to graver but not less interesting subjects, which he has embellished with the charms of fiction, with an uninterrupted gaiety, with humorous and sarcastic reflections, the fruits of experience and of the accurate observation of prejudices and ridiculous circumstances, which more or less contribute to menace the tranquillity of states.

The author presents us, in this epic poem, with the political history of a government of animals endued with speech, divided into 26 cantos. In making the animals speak and act, he lashes the abuse of power, the vices that are liable to creep into every system of government, and by placing them in contrast with virtue and justice, he exposes their extravagance and

danger,

danger, to make the necessity of correcting them felt if they exist, or to prevent them if they do not exist. The author, in handling such a delicate subject, has carefully avoided all personal and individual allusion; and without dwelling upon chimera, he has endeavoured to bring under the view of the reader the grand picture of Society, by faithfully depicting the prejudices, habits, and passions of mankind, the public troubles and calamities that will invariably more or less result from them; in order to inculcate moral lessons of truth and justice. To give the reader a just idea of the plan of this work, it will be sufficient to subjoin the contents of each canto.

First volume, canto I. The Debate. II. The Election of the King of the Animals. III. The Court of King Lion. IV. The Court of the Lioness. V. The Coronation. VI. The audience and kissing of Paws. VII. The death of Lion I. VIII. The regency of the Lioness. IX. The education of Lion II. X. The Club.—Second volume. XI. The War. XII. The intrigues of the Leonine Court. XIII. The Alliances. XIV. The Neutrality. XV. The Court Gala. XVI. The Negociation. XVII. The Religious System. XVIII. The Manifesto. XIX. The forced Levies and Promotions. XX. The March of the Armies.—Third volume. XXI. The Defiance and Battle. XXII. The throne vacant and funeral of Lion II. XXIII. The Mediation and Deputies. XXIV. The Conspiracy and the Congress. XXV. Continuation. XXVI. Conclusion.

The volume finishes with four epilogues, foreign to the poem, entitled *l'Asino, le Pecore, la Lega dei forti*, and *la gatta e il Topo*.

Fondamenti della Scienza fisico-chimica, &c. Elements of the Science of Chemical Philosophy, applied to the Formation of Bodies, and the Phenomena of Nature. By Prof. Dandolo. 624 pages. 8vo. Venice.

THESE Elements of Chemistry are in the form of a dictionary; the improved chemical nomenclature has been adopted throughout, and the new articles added by the author, are drawn up with such ability that Fourcroy, asserts, that the Italian language has not produced a more interesting work on that subject. To render it more extensively useful, the author has enriched it with three tables, exhibiting the articles most easily impressed on the memory, and the best adapted to give even those who are unacquainted with chemical operations an exact idea of that science, of the chemical philosophy of the universe, and its application to meteorology.

Topographia fisica della Campania, &c. Physical Topography of Campania. 2 vols. 8vo.

THE author of this Topography, who has resided a long time at Naples and its environs, has devoted his whole attention to the physical constitution of that country. It was he who first determined the real limits of the ancient *Phlegrean fields*, and who described all the craters existing there, of which only five or six were before known. He was the first who visited the immense extinguished volcano, the successive eruptions of which formed the northern part of Calabria. His work is considered as the first of its kind, and surpassing every former one on Calabria. Besides the description of remarkable places in this part of Italy, it contains an accurate account of the fossils found there, so that it presents, at the same time, a topography and a volcanic mineralogy of Campania.

The work is enriched with six maps and plates. The first is a general map of Campania, representing the chain of Appenine mountains from Cape Gaeto to Capo di Minerva, the plain situated between that chain and the sea, the three rivers of Carigliano, Voltorno, and Sarno, the northern volanic hills of Misini; those extending from Cumæ to Mount Vesuvius, and the three Islands of Caprea, Procida, and Ischia. The volcanic parts are carefully distinguished with particular colours.

In the second map are exhibited the craters between Naples and Cumæ, many of which have never yet been described.

The third map represents Vesuvius, with all the currents of lava which its surface contains; and almost every one of these currents is marked with the year of its eruption.

The fourth map presents a view of the site of the city of Rome. The Roman territory, according to the concurrent testimony of naturalists, is of volcanic origin; the author has taken the seven hills as the basis of his plan, and adduces very plausible reasons to prove that these hills are only the remains of a demolished crater.

The fifth plate shews the plan, section and elevation of a machine, by means of which the author discovered, in the crater of Solfatara, a spring of excellent water, formed by the condensation of the vapours of that half extinguished volcano.

The sixth plate represents a singular crystallization of brass, formed by lava, in the year 1794.

Idea di un Repertorio per i resultati d'Osservazioni e esperienze relative alle Materie combustibili. Plan of a work comprising the result of Observations and Experiments on Combustible Materials.

A series of singular and interesting experiments on combustible matter; observations frequently new on matters employed in determined quantities; on the quantity of vapours arising from wood impregnated by water; on the different kinds of air and combustible gases; on the degree of heat necessary for the liquefaction of combustible substances; on the specific gravity of some of those substances, and on the residue after their combustion; such are the contents of this little work, which deserves the attention of chemists.

Analytical Sketches of new French Publications.

Defense d'Ancone. Defence of Ancona and of the Roman Departments in the years 7 and 8 (of the Republic) by Citizen Mangourit; in 2 vols. large 8vo. Ch. Pougens, 9 fr.

THE defence of Ancona, from its importance, will certainly deserve a distinguished place in the history of the last war, and Citizen Mangourit's work must occupy one of the first places amongst the abundant materials for such a history. The events which are detailed are connected with a period, unfortunate indeed to the French, but dignified by actions of heroism and gallantry.

Independently of military exploits, this defence, and the subsequent capitulation, will be remarkable in the annals of history, for having caused the rupture of a formidable coalition, formed against France, by the refusal of General Monnier to treat with the Russians and Turks. The consequent misunderstanding between the Austrian and Russian troops occasioned the Emperor Paul to recall his army, and even to demand satisfaction from the Court of Vienna for the conduct of Generals Fröhlich and Knesewich. These two generals were superseded by a council of war, and were not restored to their rank till after the decease of Paul.

The author has divided his work into three parts: in the first he describes the situation of the French Republic, of the Allied Republics, of that of Ragusa, of the Adriatic departments, of the Roman Republic, and of the town, citadel, and harbour of Ancona, in the year 7. The second contains the offensive and defensive campaign of General Monnier in the Roman departments on the Adriatic, the state of the siege, and the blockade of the

Port

Port by the Russian and Turkish squadron. The third comprehends the defence of the town, forts, and ports of Ancona, the capitulation to the Austrians, to the exclusion of the other powers, and the return of the military division to the advanced posts of the French army, under Gavi, and at Genoa. The documents, reflections, facts, and dates, are annexed to each part, by way of notes. The work concludes with a chronological table of actions, and of the names of the brave men who distinguished themselves there, with those who were promoted in rank, and who fell in the field of battle.

The events which the author narrates are compiled from the history of the year 7, the military report of Citizen Girard, chief of the état major of the division of Ancona, the letters and proclamations of the general in chief, and the correspondence of the author with the ministers, ambassadors, &c. The work is embellished with five plates, designed by Lebarbier, and engraved by Gaucher.

Memoire sur le Port de Marseille, &c. Memoir on the Port of Marseilles, pointing out the methods of improving it, with a plan of a second harbour, to facilitate the arrival of vessels at all points of the wind, and for making it a free port, without injuring the revenue. By Jean Guimet. 8vo.

THE Port of Marseilles was neglected during the revolution, and the daily attention required to keep it in order, was discontinued. Citizen Guimet, being commissioned by the minister of the marine to draw up a plan for cleansing it, estimated the expence at 1,384,476 francs. This forms the subject of the first part of this discourse.

In the second, the author presents the design of a secondary harbour, to facilitate the entrance of vessels into Marseilles under any direction of the wind. He constructed a plan of Marseilles and of its environs, took the levels of all the principal points and soundings in every direction, and the result of his labours convinced him of the possibility and the advantages of the proposed undertaking. Any wind that might oppose the entrance of vessels into one of the harbours, would drive them into the other.

In the third part Citizen Guimet discusses the advantages of making Marseilles a free port, and proposes to fix the depot in the secondary harbour, which is to be surrounded by a wall, and for which purpose the necessary warehouses are to be erected in this depot. The total expence that would be incurred by the formation of this secondary harbour, is computed at 5,689,987 francs.

The author, a well-informed engineer, has published other works of utility, in the Bouches du Rhône, and particularly one on a canal between the sea and Arles, instead of the dangerous and uncertain navigation of the mouths of the Rhone.

Tableau general de la Russie moderne. A general Picture of modern Russia and political Situation of that Empire, at the Commencement of the 19th century. By B. C. author of the Continuation of the Abridgment of Travels. 2 vols. large 8vo. with two maps. Treuttel & Wurz. 9 fr.

THE history of Russia has been treated of by many modern authors, amongst whom, Levesque, Tooke, and Storch, have particularly distinguished themselves. The work here announced exhibits that empire in a new point of view, namely, a political one; and the progressive influence of Russia in the general system of Europe. It is possible that the author's suppositions may not be quite founded, yet they appear to deserve some attention. In other respects his work is very interesting, and is worthy to be placed in the number of the best that we have upon that country. A short notice of its contents will, we doubt not, favor that idea.

The

The first volume is entirely devoted to the physical and political state of Russia. The first section contains accurate details on the situation and geographical division of the country, on its population, on the state of agriculture and of the mines. The second presents the division of Russia into governments, comprehending Courland, the islands subject to Russia in the Northern Archipelago, and in the Eastern Ocean.

In the second volume the author enters into a minute examination of the commerce of Russia, of its government and administration, manners and institutions. From a great number of remarkable reflexions we extract the following passages.

"We must not deceive ourselves, the state of things with which we are surrounded cannot last for ever; time and circumstances are every day preparing new changes, and the century that is beginning is destined to see immense alterations in the political system of the whole world." "The calamities of Europe, her successive convulsions, must have considerably augmented the power of Russia, and of the United States of America: it is high time that the motion which produced them should be stopped, and that an equilibrium should be re-established."

Histoire sacrée du Nouveau Testament, &c. Sacred History of the New Testament, containing the life of Jesus Christ; embellished with seventy-two plates, engraved from Raphael, Rubens, Poussin, &c. One vol. royal 8vo. 21 fr. 60 cents.

THE work is preceded by a preliminary discourse, in which the author demonstrates the utility and advantages of religion. The editors have enriched it with a very fine map of the Holy Land, portraits of Jesus Christ and the four Evangelists, the first designed by Borel, from a painting of Guido.

De l'Egypte après la Bataille de Heliopolis, &c. On Egypt, after the Battle of Heliopolis; and general Considerations on the physical and political organization of that Country. By the General of Division Reynier. 284 pages, large 8vo. with a beautiful map of Lower Egypt, from surveys, by Citizen Nouet. Pougens, 5 fr.

General Reynier proposed to himself, in this work, to give an account of the events that succeeded the battle of Heliopolis, and to make known the reasons that determined the army of Egypt to evacuate that country. In the introduction, he gives a general view of the organization of Egypt, of the system of defence applicable to it, of the political situation of its inhabitants, and of its administration. This sketch elucidates the history of the campaigns of the French, and of the government which they had established. The author there treats of the physical organization of the country, of the military system adopted by the French, of the fortifications which they had constructed, of the routes and marches of the army into the interior of Egypt, of the civilization of different classes of the inhabitants of Egypt, of the Arabs, of the fellahs or farmers, of the natives of the towns, of the Mamelukes and their government, and of the social intercourse between the people of Egypt.

The two parts which form the body of the work, contain a narrative of transactions in Egypt, from the month of Floreal, year 8, to the month of Vendemiaire, year 9. Our limits will not allow us to enter into details; the work is highly interesting in every respect; the reader will be gratified in tracing the events that compelled the army of the East to abandon a conquest it had so obstinately disputed under its two former commanders.

The map of Lower Egypt is the most correct that has hitherto appeared: it was prepared from the astronomical observations of Citizen Nouet,

and the surveys of engineers and officers employed. The work is accompanied by two plates, the first representing the situation of the army of the East, on 10 Ventose, year 9; the second the state of the French troops assembled before Alexandria the 29 Ventose, year 9.

An English translation of this work has been advertised.

Lettres inedites de Henry IV, et de plusieurs Personnages celebres, &c. Unpublished Letters of Henry IV, and several celebrated Persons, as Flechier, La Rochefoucault, Voltaire, Caylus, Anquetil-du-Perron, &c. printed from the originals, with notes, by A. Serieys. 8vo. Tardieu, 5 fr.

THIS collection of letters is a kind of gallery of pictures, in which the reader imagines he sees alternately Henry IV, Voltaire, La Rochefoucault, Caylus, and many celebrated men; an assemblage which presents remarkable contrasts. The originals of the letters of Henry IV, existed only in the library of M. Joly de Fleury, in the volume numbered 407 of the manuscripts of M. Dupuy. They are printed from exact copies taken by the Abbé de l'Eclus, in which appears not only the expression of Henry's feelings, but some of them relate to important events, hitherto imperfectly known. The ancient orthography of the copy has been preserved. The three letters of Flechier are extracted from the papers of president Henault, who procured a copy of them from the originals. Those of Henry IV. are to the number of 76. The work concludes with a collection of letters of several literati to Count Caylus. There are some of Voltaire, Taitbout, Godin, Grosley, Anquetil-du-Perron, Schmidt, Mazeas, Calvet, and others.

Œuvres diverses de P. L. Lacretelle Aîné: Miscellaneous works of P. L. Lacretelle the elder, relative to Philosophy and Literature. 3 vols. large 8vo. each 550 p. Treuttel and Wurz, 15 fr. fine paper 30 fr.

THE works which form this collection, are the fruit of several years' labour, and relate to three different periods, namely, before and during the revolution, and the present time. They may be divided into three classes, and they belong according to their objects, either to literature or philosophy. Many of these pieces have appeared at different times, particularly the pieces of criticism which were inserted in the Mercure de France, in which the author assisted for six years, and they present a varied and interesting picture of French literature, in the years immediately preceding the revolution.

At the commencement of the first volume appears the eulogy of the duke of Montausier, governor of the dauphin, son of Lewis XIV. This eulogy obtained a second prize from the French academy in the year 1781. You recognise in it the masculine manner of a mind endued with the spirit of distinguished ancient and modern writers, and the elegance of expression so strikingly displayed in pieces composed for that celebrated society. Subjoined to this eulogy is the opinion which Gaillard, a member of the academy, held of it, and the comparison he made between it and that of Garat on the same subject. The three next pieces are not less interesting from their relation to legislation and literature: they are fragments of a discourse on great characters and political virtues; a notice respecting madame Elie de Beaumont, author of the Marquis de Roselle; and a memoir on the works and character of Thomas, of the French academy.

The author developes in the dissertation on punishments, the origin of prejudice, the good or evil resulting from it, and the means of abolishing or modifying it. At the end of this discourse, he has placed an extract from that composed by Robespierre on the same subject, and which obtained the second prize of the academy at Metz. The author, exempt from all party spirit, does justice to the oratorical abilities of the latter, by quoting the finest passages of his discourse. The other pieces of the first volume consist

ject of Reflexions on Philosophical and Political Subjects, proposed by the academy of Metz in 1783, 4, and 5: a discourse on arbitrary imprisonment, considered relatively to the public safety and the police of families; another on reparation to accused persons declared innocent; and concludes with the plan of a work on the reformation of the criminal laws.

The second volume commences with the preliminary discourse of the Dictionary of Metaphysics and Logic, in the Encyclopedia, in which the author traces the history and state of those sciences. Next to this discourse is a plan of a work on the Elements of Morality, and a few fragments. This plan obtained the honorable notice of the academy. The remainder of the volume is engaged in a dramatic romance in two parts, in five dramas and ten acts, entitled: the Young Malherbe, or the Natural Son. The subject of this romance is the history of d'Alembert, the natural son of the Marquis de Tencin. Independently of the interest which such a subject must excite, the form which the author has chosen, presents something striking and novel to readers accustomed to theatrical arrangement. On this subject the author gives the following explanation: "As a romance, the work is divided into two parts, each containing a distinct portion of the whole. A romance judiciously composed being only a succession of dramatic acts, one rising out of the other, and ending in the same general catastrophe, I departed from that principle, and divided mine into as many dramas as the whole piece contains separate events. But as a drama it was proper to employ the division peculiar to that class. My romance is therefore divided first into dramas, and the dramas into acts, when their particular object requires, or is suited to it. There are as many acts as there are changes in the objects and scenes. This is my apology for the apparently ridiculous title I have given it: A theatrical romance in two parts, in five dramas and ten acts."

At the beginning of the third volume is an excellent piece on the eloquence of the pulpit, considered in the first rate preachers, as Bourdaloue, Massillon, &c. and various literary articles; on la Bruyere, on the theatre of Florian; reflections on academic discourses, on eulogies and statues of great men, on the eulogy on Fontenelle by Garat, on the dictionary of the French academy, &c. Several philosophical and critical articles conclude the volume. These are, 1. on the writers on jurisprudence; 2. on hospitals; on North America; 3. on a volume of memoirs of the academy of sciences; 4. on a financial work, by the Marquis de Montesquieu; 5. on the philosophical works of S. Lambert; 6. on the epitome of the French revolution, by Lacretelle, jun. and a letter from the author to the Institute.

All the pieces we have enumerated were received in the most favorable manner by men of letters, and the public in general, and deserved to be republished. They are admired for solid instruction, sound judgment, sensibility of mind, and prudence in attacking with reserve, abuses sanctioned by time and engrafted in the manners of the people. To justify this eulogium, we refer the reader to the opinion given by Thomas of these works, in his letter to the author, inserted in the first volume of this collection.

Memoires publiés par les Savans de l'Institut de l'Egypte, &c. Memoirs published by the Literati of the Institute of Egypt, during the years 6, 7, and 8, forming the second part of the Memoirs on Egypt, 8vo. 5 l.

THIS second volume begins with a brief account of the sitting and labours of the Egyptian institute. The memoirs that follow are:

1. Analysis of the waters of the Nile, and some other salt waters, by Citizen Regnault. 2. Report on the moiestan or hospital of Cairo, by Desgenettes. 3. Continuation of extracts from the geography of Abd el Rachyd el Bakouy, on the description of Egypt, by J. J. Marcel. 4. Report on the plan of organization of a civil hospital at Cairo by Desgenettes.

9. Narrative of a voyage from Constantinople to Trebisond, by Citizen Beauchamps. 6. Memoir on the geographical situation of Cairo, by Citizen Nouet. 10. Geographical position of different points in Egypt, by the same. 11. Astronomical observations made in Upper Egypt, by the same. 12. Memoir on the sand of the desert, by Citizen Costaz. 13. Notice annexed to the plan of Alexandria, by Citizen Lepere. 14. Extract from a memoir on the Megyas of Ramudah, by the same. 15. Memoir on the second canal of Alexandria, by Citizens Lancret and Chabrol. 16. Notice of an Arabic edition of Loemann's fables, by Citizen Marcel. 17. Observations on the diseases prevalent in Fructidor of the year 6, by Citizen Bruant. 18. Essay on the physical and medical topography of Damietta, by Citizen Savareti. 19. Observations on the diseases prevalent in Damietta, by the same. 20. Description and treatment of Opthalmia, by the same. 21. Physical and medical topography of Old Cairo, by Citizen Renati. 22. Notice on the diseases prevalent in Frimaire, year 7, in the military hospital of Old Cairo, by Citizen Barbès. 23. Fragments of a collection of medical observations upon the army of the east, by Citizen Desgenettes. 24. Letter of the Divan of Cairo to Citizen Desgenettes.

Nouveau Vocabulaire François, &c. New French Vocabulary, or abridgment of the dictionary of the academy, by Citizen de Wailly, 8vo. 872 p. 6 fr.

THIS Vocabulary is a medium between large voluminous dictionaries, and abridgments containing only a list of words, frequently without definitions, and always without instances. This edition has been augmented with above 4000 terms in arts and sciences, and particularly with 1. A new chemical nomenclature. 2. Words generally received into the language since the revolution. 3. A great number of acceptations of words, omitted in former dictionaries. And, 4. the pronunciation when it departs from the common rules.

Les veritables Jouissances d'un Etre raisonnable vers son declin, &c. The real Enjoyments of a reasonable Being towards the close of Life, with Observations on the Means of preserving Body and Mind sound to the most advanced Age. 12mo. 300 pages, Langlois, 1 fr. 20 c.

AMONGST the great number of those whose researches contribute to extend the resources and advantages of medicine, there are perhaps too few, who, by devoting their attention to old age, endeavour to prevent, or at least to alleviate, its infirmities. This is the object of this small work; after a few reflections on health, the functions by which it is preserved, the influences to which it is subject, the author examines whether there exist any means that may contribute to the prolongation of life, and finds the surest of these in a proper regimen. He determines nearly at what period it is necessary to adopt this regimen: he states wherein it should consist, and the modifications which ought to be made in it on account of difference of constitution. He shews that one of the most important and beneficial cares is that of preserving a constant harmony between the moral and physical system. Lastly, he prescribes precautions, which when health is impaired, appear to him most proper to accelerate its re-establishment. The style of this work is simple, clear, natural, and perspicuous; it is a kind of treatise on old age, less elegant than Cicero's, but of more real utility.

Des Etats unis de l'Amerique, à la Fin du 18 Siecle. Of the United States of America at the End of the 18th Century, by J. E. Bonnet, 2 vols. 8vo. 7 fr. 50 cent.

This work appears to have been composed about the end of the year 1795. It may easily be perceived, that the author has been obliged to alter according to circumstances, as several pages have been taken out, and others printed

printed in a different character from the body of the work, have been added. But these partial corrections are not injurious to the work, which appears to have been written with the generous intention of being useful to those who, having no country, no asylum, confined means of existence, should be tempted to obtain land, and settle amongst a hospitable people.

To avoid tiresome repetitions, the author chose to suppose a series of questions, which he answers in the two volumes composing his work.

The causes which produced the independence of America are so well known, that it would be useless to give an analysis of the events recapitulated by Citizen Bonnet. All that he has advanced on this head has been long ago published, to which we refer the reader. But we wish to call his attention to the other parts of the work. Citizen Bonnet seems to have considered North America in the relations that a man should, who travels not only for his own instruction, but for that of his countrymen. The physical constitution, climate, manners, religion, customs, liberal and mechanical arts, agriculture, and domestic economy, have each a distinct place: there is nothing, not even natural history, on which the author has not exercised his thoughts. When his own information is insufficient, he has recourse to cotemporary travellers; he lays under contribution Robertson, Jefferson, Chatellux, the Magasin Britannique, and all the geographers. It is impossible that a bad work should be produced by a writer of discernment from such pure sources. This now announced has at least the merit of presenting a complete course of rural and domestic economy, on a country yet very little known, and which appears to offer so many advantages to unfortunate foreigners: for, if we may believe the author, all that is exquisite or delicate for the gratification of the palate or the eye in countries where nature has been most lavish of her bounty, the soil of the United States *already feels in fermentation in its bosom.*

His imagination does not stop in such a pleasant career. It exhibits, at one view, as spontaneous productions of this soil, all the flowers which nature, combined with art, has brought forth from Mahon to Harlem; all the fruits from the quince to the anana. Here he points out the vineyards of Tokay: farther on you come to the Rhone and the new Rhine; the hills of Anville and Clos-Vongeau; the ash-coloured shores of the river of Genoa, and of Aix, in Provence; the orange-groves of the Hieres, of Nice, and of Lisbon; the myrtle and pomegranate hedges of Italy; Calabria itself, but secure from earthquakes; and lastly, the golden plains of Beauce and of Poland.

Without suspecting the author of a deviation from truth, we may be allowed to think, that in the picture he has drawn of this land of promise, his pencil has frequently been guided by his imagination; yet the details into which he enters appear to confirm the accuracy and impartiality of his statements.

In his description of the territory of the United States, Citizen Bonnet has followed the elementary work of Dr. Hutchins, who fixes its contents at 903,040,000 square acres, 94 million of which are water, and 809,040,000 are land susceptible of cultivation. Its population is 5,029,000; so that if the country were equally divided, it would give to each individual 113 acres. The militia can, upon ordinary occasions, form an army of 400,000 men, but can muster 700,000 in cases of necessity.

The author then proceeds successively through the fifteen United States, and considers them under the different heads of population, agriculture, commerce, religion, and manners.

One of the methods recommended by him as the most effectual to preserve the spirit of patriotism in this federative republic is the establishment of newspapers.

In the second volume, the chapter treating of the Aborigines, contains in-

existing details of the manners of that primitive nation of America. He discusses the questions relative to the treatment of negroes, the abolition of slavery, and the means of promoting the progress of agriculture in the land of liberty. His ideas on this subject appear sound and reasonable, and will be avowed by every friend of humanity. Citizen Bonnet supposes, that great numbers of French have resolved to exile themselves from their native country: in consequence, he points out to them the readiest way, the least expensive means of acquiring lands, the climate they ought to prefer, the measures most likely to ensure them a profit from the money at first laid out. In his work are plans of colonization from a million to 12,000 francs. All the expences of removing, travelling, settling, cultivation, and subsistence are ready calculated. Thus, to introduce a single example, after five years of labour, the situation of a family, consisting of four or five persons, masters and servants, which may have employed 18,000 livres in agriculture, would have at its disposal 30,000 livres in ready money, and its property would consist of 300 acres of cleared land, producing net 10,800 livres, and of 100 acres, 50 cleared, and 50 ready for planting with maple, such a useful and valuable tree, on account of its sugar, on the culture of which the author leaves nothing to be explained.

Upon surveying the advantages held out to the unfortunate French by the colonization of North America, it is surprising that Citizen Bonnet should not have personally put in practice the plans which he submits to the examination of his countrymen: he set off with the intention of obtaining lands in a country which displays such generosity; but he forgets to tell us whether he became a planter. His example and success would have made more proselytes than his work will probably find readers disposed to take his advice. Be this as it may, it deserves the perusal of those who wish to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the political and commercial system of the United States.

Du Laocoon. Of Laocoon, or the respective Limits of Poetry and Painting, translated from the German of Lessing, by Ch. van der Bourg. 384 p. 8vo. with an exact representation of Laocoon, designed by Salvage, and engraved by S. Aubin.

THE work of Lessing on Laocoon is considered in Germany as a *chef d'œuvre* of criticism and taste, and deserved to be known in France. An extract from it was published in French, in the works of Hemsterhuis, in 1792, and in the edition of Winkelmann's works, published by Jansen: but this extract, frequently inaccurate, in other respects has attributed to Lessing a proposition which the latter combats throughout his whole work, namely, that *in a subject treated in a picturesque manner by a poet, the picture of the poet can only be considered good as far as the artist can adopt it.* On the contrary, Lessing, by endeavouring to determine the limits of the two arts, proves, that the rules of one are not always the rules of the other, and establishes new rules derived from the nature itself of painting and poetry, and confirmed by the examples of the ancients.

There probably does not exist any didactic work more proper than this, to warn the poet and the artist of the numerous rocks they ought to avoid in imitation, or in which instruction is more admirably concealed in the form of an analysis, which, causing you to imagine that the author is seeking the result with you, makes you, in some measure, partake in the pleasure of the discovery.

The translation is accurate and elegant.

Analytical Sketches of New German Publications.

Archæologie der Baukunst der Griechen und Römer, &c. Architecture of the Greeks and Romans, by C. L. Stieglitz; vol. I. with 15 engravings, and vignettes at the beginning of each chapter, representing models and instruments of ancient architecture. Weimar. 331 pages, 8vo.

ARCHITECTURE is already indebted to M. Stieglitz for several excellent works; as, the *History of Architecture among the Ancients* (1 vol. 8vo. Leipsic, 1792); an Encyclopedia of Civil Architecture, in which every part of that art is treated of alphabetically (5 vol. 8vo. Leipsic, 1792); the *Architecture of the Ancients, a Manual for the use of the Pupils in the Art*, with a Dictionary of Architecture, accompanied with eleven engravings (Leipsic, 1796, large 8vo.) By the work now announced, the author acquires a new claim to the gratitude of those who are interested in the arts and in their history.

In the introduction, M. Stieglitz treats of the origin and progress of architecture among the Greeks and Romans. This historical sketch is divided into four periods: 1. from the most distant ages to the wars with the Persians; 2. from that period to the time of Alexander the Great, during which interval architecture gradually approached nearer to perfection; 3. to the time when this art was transferred to the Romans—in this period architecture lost very much in point of simplicity and majesty, but it was cultivated with the utmost assiduity; 4. architecture among the Romans, when it approached its decline. The author corrects the errors of his predecessors, and establishes his opinions in a very ingenious manner.

This historical part is followed by the theoretic, in which the author successively treats of the materials employed by the ancients in their constructions, namely, wood, bricks (which were either burnt, *testæ*, or not burnt, *lateres*, and πλίνθοι), tiles, stones, brass; of the manner of joining stones and bricks, and of the materials used for cement, as puzzolana, mortar, &c. He next treats of the construction of walls and roofs. On this subject he enters into very interesting details of the different kinds of walls, especially those employed in foundations. The Greeks had three in particular: the *isodomum*, composed of equal rows of stones; the *pseudisodomum*, the rows of stones in which were unequal; and the *emplecton*, composed of stones cut without, but not cut on those sides that composed the internal part of the wall. The Romans had two methods of constructing walls: the stones of that called *incertum*, or *antiquum*, were of unequal form and magnitude; the *reticulatum* was composed of square stones joined diagonally. The *testaceum*, as it was termed, was employed in wells and reservoirs. M. Stieglitz next speaks of walls composed of earth, the method of the ancients with respect to roofs, &c. The third chapter treats of the interior of buildings, of ceilings, arches, floors, mortar, stucco, staircases, and of their different situation from those of modern times, of the method practised by the ancients of warming their apartments, of what they termed *caminus* (improperly translated chimney, the use of which was unknown to the ancients), and *hypocaustum*. In the same chapter, M. Stieglitz gives interesting particulars respecting the doors of the Greeks, which opened towards the street, and those of the Romans, which opened in the inside of the house; of the true signification of the word *janua*, and a curious detail of the manner of the ancients of shutting their doors; of their locks, bolts, windows, &c. In the fourth chapter he treats, in a very full and satisfactory manner, of the different orders of columns, their parts and ornaments: the whole is accompanied with engravings. He explains, on this subject, what Vitruvius means by the expressions *pycnostylos*, *eustylos*, *diastylos*, *systylos*, and *araiostylos*. In the fifth chapter, the author treats of the general ornaments;

naments; of the acanthos, ivy, mæandra, eggs, and serpents' tongues; of the ornaments of floors, and of what the ancients denominated *lithostrota, opus sectile, testelatum, vermiculatum, asarotos*, and on this occasion of mosaic work; lastly, of what are now called *arabesques*, and the method of decorating ceilings and arches. The furniture and its ornaments among the ancients, constitute the subject of the sixth chapter; as the author does not profess to treat of this subject, he has not spoken of all the articles of furniture, but only of the most important, as, *tables, triclinia, lamps, candlesticks, vases*, and *paintings*. The last chapter of this first volume treats of the machines employed by the ancients in erecting their edifices, as ladders, the *phalangæ* and *scutulæ* (rollers or cylinders to remove weights on a plane surface), the carchesium (the modern crane), and the machines which Ctesiphon and his son Metagenes invented for the construction of the temple of Diana at Ephesus.

The second volume of this important work will soon appear: when it is published, we shall not fail to notice it.

Anfangsgründe der Naturlehre. Principles of Natural Philosophy, by J. T. Mainz, 550 p. 8vo. with three plates, 1 rxd. 18 gr.

THE author, supporting his system equally by chemical and mathematical sciences, and taking advantage of the most modern discoveries, which have enriched them, arranges his subject in the following fifteen divisions: 1, the general phenomena of bodies, and the necessary preliminary ideas; 2, phenomena of cohesion, attraction, and affinity; 3, laws of motion of sonorous bodies; 4, laws of motion of fluids, as far as regards their being moved by gravity; 5, laws of motion of elastic fluids; 6, atmospheric air; 7, phenomena of heat; 8, of light; 9, of simple and compound substances; 10, of gases; 11, of fire and the laws of combustion; 12, of electricity; 13, of galvanism; 14, of the magnet; 15, subsequent discoveries on light, the laws of reflection and optical instruments.

Physical astronomy, meteorology, and the theory of the earth, will form the subject of a distinct work. In the introduction the author speaks of the system of the atomists, and that of the dynamists; and though he seems to incline to the former, he does not conceal all its difficulties. The work recommends itself by the order and perspicuity which prevail in it; the theory of sound, that of electricity, of chemistry, and galvanism in particular, are able compositions.

Sammlung verschiedener Schriften über Schlesiens Geschichte, &c. Collection of different Memoirs relative to the History and Constitution of Silesia, by Fr. G. Pachaly, 308 pag. 8vo. 1 rxd. 8 gr.

THIS collection serves as a sequel to the Essay on the History of Silesia, published by the author in the year 1790, comprehending the period from 1163 to 1740. The present work continues that history to the year 1786. Many of the memoirs of which it is composed had appeared as early as the year 1777, but the author has revised and considerably augmented them, so as to give them a new form, and to render them more generally interesting.

The first of these memoirs treats of the *Invasion of Silesia by the Mongols*. The author endeavours to prove, that the tribes of Mongol Tartars, established between the mountains of Altai and the frontiers of China, after their incursions into Silesia, carried with them many of the inhabitants, and that the mines of Siberia were originally opened by miners from Silesia.

The subject of the second memoir is *the union of Silesia to Bohemia in the fourteenth century*. Silesia was formerly united with Poland; but the Poles disliking Silesian princes, the latter country was separated and united to Bohemia, by the mediation of the Imperial court. The third memoir presents

a sketch

sketch of the history of Silesian bishops. The fourth contains the biography of John II, duke of Sagan and Glogau, who, in 1472, sold his dutchy to Ernest, Elector of Saxony.

The fifth memoir, containing fragments of the physical geography of Silesia, is more generally interesting. According to observations continued for six years, it may be computed, that the city of Breslaw enjoys 200 days of fine, clear weather in a year, and that 165 are cloudy and wet. The famous mountain, called Schnee Kopf, has 4949 (Paris) feet of altitude, and Schneeberg, in the county of Glatz, is 4500 above the level of the sea. The tract situated on the left bank of the Oder is the most fertile part of the dutchy. The extent of the latter is 650 square miles; and the population, which now amounts to 1,800,000 souls, has encreased full one-third since 1740, when it became subject to Prussia. The sixth memoir is concerning *the taking of the oath of fidelity in Silesia.* The author considers that which took place in 1527, in favor of John of Luxemburg, King of Bohemia, as the first, because at that period several independent dukes of Silesia paid homage to him, and acknowledged themselves subject to his authority.

Weltgeschichte, &c. Universal History, by J. G. Eichhorn, vol. ii. part i. containing Modern History to the end of the 18th Century, 986 p. 8vo. 3 rxd. 12 gr.

THE first volume of this history was received in the most favorable manner; and the second, which has just appeared, vindicates the high opinion the public had formed of it. The author divides the whole of modern history into two principal classes, that of Europe as composed of different States, and that of Europe in general. The first of these classes comprehends the history of the distinct and individual states of Europe, to the epoch of the influence of the Papal chair, which unites the greater part of Europe into spiritual and universal monarchy. This monarchy, it is true, was in a great measure destroyed by the progress of letters; but it was re-established towards the close of the 15th century, and since the wars of the French in Italy, by political connections which have existed to the present time.

The most distinguished features in this volume are, the history of the reign of the emperor Henry IV; a review of the consequences of the crusades, the picture of the elevation of the Papal power, its progressive decline, and the establishment of the modern constitution of the Germanic empire, under the influence of the court of Rome. The reader will see with no less interest, the historical account of the succession war, and the seven years war, of the fall of the papal authority, accelerated by the abolition of the order of Jesuits, and of the partition of Poland. In treating of the French revolution, is to be observed an impartiality the more laudable, as it may be perceived that the author is far from approving its principles. Throughout the whole, we admire great sagacity in the manner of introducing events, and strict impartiality in the judgment he passes upon them. We must however observe, that this work can be read to advantage only by those who are acquainted with history, since the author presents facts, as it were, in a mass, and supposes his reader conversant with the particulars. But, with this preliminary knowledge, he will here find a philosophical picture of the history of mankind worthy of attracting his attention; and the learned professor will be satisfied with the numerous literary notices referred to at the commencement of each division of the history.

Handbuch von Deutschland und der vorzüglichsten seiner besondern Staaten. Manual of the History of Germany, and that of its principal States; by H. M. G. Grellman. Vol. i, 328 p. 8vo. 1 rxd.

IN this first volume, which contains the general sketch of the Germanic empire, and the first of the three principal sections into which the work is

divided, the author treats of the present situation of the States of Germany, and the progress of civilization amongst its inhabitants. In the two other sections he will exhibit a picture of the constitution of the empire, and that of the particular statistical connections of the states of which it is composed.

The first sub-division of this volume contains the enumeration of the different countries belonging to the empire, and divided into circles. In speaking of the population, the author fixes the number of the inhabitants which Germany has lost by the cession of the left bank of the Rhine, at 29,405,000 (there must certainly be a mistake in this number). Germany, properly so called, loses an extent of about 1200 square miles, and 3,700,000 inhabitants, making almost a tenth part of its surface, and nearly an eighth of its population.

In the articles of *natural productions, of the industry of the inhabitants, of the measures, weights and coins*, we find much interesting information, and also respecting the mines. The usual produce of gold they yield, annually amounts to scarcely 1000 or 1500 marcs in weight; that of silver, on the other hand, amounts to 160,000, or even 200,000 marcs.

The article of industry, manufactures, and commerce, likewise affords information little known, from which we extract the following:—"The number of merchant vessels, which, prior to the revolution, passed and repassed the Rhine, between Mentz and Cologne, was from 1300 to 1400. That of the tolls between Strasburg and the entrance of the Rhine into the Dutch territory, amounted to thirty, without reckoning the five Dutch tolls between Schenkenschanz and Rotterdam. These thirty-five tolls, from Strasburg to Rotterdam, produce annually the sum of 750,360 florins, which, for 13 or 1400 vessels navigating the Rhine, is a sum almost equivalent to what Denmark receives from 12 or 1300 merchant vessels that annually pass the Sound. It is to be observed, that the list of tolls of the Rhine, given by the author, does not appear to be complete, and that there are probably more than thirty-five.

In the article on the *progress of Science*, the author mentions as libraries of the first rank, those of Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, and Göttingen, to which he might have added that of Wolfenbüttel, particularly valuable for its manuscripts. On occasion of the *gallery of Düsseldorf*, he might have mentioned that it contained principally pictures of the Flemish school.

With respect to the *balance of trade*, the author does not venture to assert, that it is to the advantage of Germany; he, however, seems to think, that if there exist a real loss, it cannot be of any great importance, and besides that, it is probably covered by the specie imported from foreign countries.

VETERINARY ART.

IN our first number, page 25—28, we gave some account of the most remarkable discoveries of this art, which we intended as an introductory paper. In the following number, page 123, we inserted a short history of the institution of the Veterinary College; and, page 140, an analytical sketch of one of the most recent works on the principles of medicine, as applied to the knowledge of the structure, functions, and economy of the horse. To afford a complete view of the subject which is discussed in these essays, it would be necessary to examine the history of veterinary pharmacy in general, and of the same art in this country in particular; to ascertain the proper means for the attainment of the art; to take a general review of chemistry, and of its immediate application to this department; and, that nothing might be deficient, we should trace the general outlines of comparative anatomy, to shew more distinctly the offices which are assigned to the several parts or systems of the horse, and what is peculiar or eccentric in

in his constitution. But however curious or interesting these enquiries might be to the medical student, it will be more acceptable to the generality of readers that our observations should be more confined. We shall, therefore, restrict our enquiries to a more contracted boundary.

The general division of animals is into three parts, the head, the trunk, and the extremities; but on account of the peculiar beauty of the neck of the horse, his form is commonly considered under four divisions. Through all the countries of the globe we trace some of those national distinctions with respect to this animal, which, for obvious reasons, exist in a much greater degree in the human species: the slow progression of this variety is not easily discerned either in the one or the other; but the unwieldy bulk and grossness of the horse in Holland, and his small and delicate proportions in Arabia, are sufficiently determinate to give a characteristic distinction between the same animal under the different circumstances of ancestry, climate, pasturage, and employment.

It is justly doubted whether the opinion formed of the native superiority of the horses of this country be well founded; but it is unquestionably true, that in the breed and nutriment there is no place in the world where more attention is successfully paid to make him approach the state of perfection; and it is satisfactory to reflect, that it is easier to improve the breed of the country, than so far to alter the manners, as to substitute industry for idleness, and sagacity for ignorance.

Of the four divisions we have noticed, we begin with the head. The head of the horse, to constitute beauty, should not be long; the neck may be considered as a lever, at the extreme of which a weight is suspended; this weight, if it be too great, will interfere with the exercise of his powers, and on the accident of tripping, will materially endanger his fall. The features should be lean, and their general character open and expressive. It is not commonly observed, but even in a flock of sheep, which is supposed to possess such uniformity, each countenance presents a variety, with which the observant shepherd is well acquainted, and by it he can trace their truant or submissive disposition: in the horse the character is much more strongly marked, and to ascertain this diversity, is no incurious branch of natural history. The ears should be small and pointed, the muscles by which they are moved should be strong and active, and the way in which the animal employs these organs denotes his liveliness or insensibility, his good temper or ferocity. The eye of animals is not adorned with that beautiful arch by which the human face is rendered capable of such varied expression, that may be raised, depressed, contracted, and dilated, to denote admiration, anger, grief, or joy; but the horse possesses a means of expression of which human nature is deprived; the auricular organs, by being projected or reverted, by approaching or diverging, and by exercising all the corresponding management of the tubes or orifices, are capable of indicating most of the sensibilities to which he is liable.* Let those who consider cropping the horse as an improvement, remember, that these mutilations deaden his senses, and obstruct his utility, which depends on the employment of the organs of sensation that nature has assigned him.

The eyes of the horse are more subject to disease than those of any other animal, not in the natural but in the artificial state. There is no defect in this organ; nature is perfect in her works; the defect arises from the ill

* Rousseau somewhere mentions a people who not only lengthen their ears by pendants, but who had the facility of forming them into a cone, and directing them toward the object emitting sound. He likewise supposes, that not only the auricular, but the nasal organs may be improved to the degree of sensibility in which they exist in the canine species. These observations afford no information: they only shew the credulity, the love of singularity, and the utter ignorance of comparative anatomy in that eloquent ingenious writer.

treatment he receives, and the mismanagement to which he is exposed afterwards.* The smallness of the eye, and the fleshiness of the parts adjacent, denote a liability to humours, which may injure its delicate organization. As in the human eye, so in that of the horse; if it be very convex, the animal will be short-sighted; hence, from seeing objects imperfectly, he will stumble and start, and expose his employer to the consequent inconveniences.

The eye should appear clear and pellucid; the pupil should contract and dilate according as the eye is exposed to the light or shade. The wall eye is no natural defect, although it may be admitted to be a blemish; it arises from the whiteness of the iris. The depth of the cavities above the eye, when considerable, denote age and infirmity.

The muzzle is the general name applied to the part of the head including the nostrils, the mouth, and the lips. Those who are accustomed to notice the horse immediately after strong action, will readily discern the importance of the correct conformation of the nostrils, and the ease with which, in this state, they are capable of performing their functions. Under the head Roarer, page 27 of our first number, we have noticed the septum, and some peculiarities of this partition. The practice of amputating the ears, used in England, is certainly not more absurd than that adopted in other countries of slitting the nose of the animal, to enable him to breathe more freely: that the nostril should be wide, is acknowledged; but the muscular action is destroyed by such absurd expedients to improve the animal economy.

Thick and pendant lips shew age or weakness; they should be thin and well supported: very timid riders do not always reflect, that if the tricks of jockeys can easily conceal the marks on the knees of a beast given to fall, there is a means of discovering this propensity by examining the lips. In the upper lip of such horses, there will generally be found a hard tumour, which should satisfy the purchaser the animal is unfit for his purpose.

(To be continued)

LAW.

Sworn Brokers not to trade on their own Account.

WE have received intermediately from the Chippenham press the trial on the action brought by Mr. Charles Brooke, wool-broker, against Mr. Henry Guy, clothier, for a libel. This cause originated in an election contest, and we should not have thought it discreet to have introduced into our work the squabbles of candidates and voters, if it were not that some of the most important duties connected with the fair conduct of trade were involved in these proceedings.

It appears that on the 12th of December, 1801, Mr. Guy published a a paper, stating that Mr. Charles Brooke took the usual oath, as sworn broker, "that he will not, directly or indirectly, buy any goods, wares, or "merchandizes, to barter and sell again, or make any gain or profit in buy-"ing or selling any goods above the usual brokerage;" that, contrary to this solemn obligation, he did sell a considerable quantity of wool to certain clothiers, on which he obtained a profit as a trader, and that he had received certain monies, for which he did not account according to the regular date with his principal.

Many other allegations were introduced into the paper, but the part charged as libellous in the declaration only extended to these two; and whatever might be the intemperate heat by which the accusations are dic-

* See page 27, No. 1, article "The Horse."

tated,

tated, candour requires us to say that the paper charged as libellous met with the approbation of the judge.

The declaration being opened, Mr. Erskine addressed the jury. He acknowledged his utter ignorance of trade, its principles or its transactions, stated the importance of reputation, and especially to Mr. Brooke as a commercial man, and a candidate for a seat in the legislature of the land. He affirmed that the libel originated in the zeal of the defendant, to serve the rival candidate for the borough of Chippenham,* but that this zeal ought to be regulated by truth and discretion, and if he defame this gentleman "upon loose and false information, he is answerable for the truth of what "he reports."

Mr. Erskine distinguished those cases of libel, when silence is honorable, and when open justification is necessary. He said, "Any man may say of "me, at an election, if I stand against him, This man, in my opinion, is a "blockhead, he is not fit for the profession of the law, he has been declaiming in the Court of King's Bench for twenty years, without having uttered "a sentence which any man can understand or approve of. With all my "heart; it is mere matter of opinion; and he may send a man, in a wheelbarrow, through Portsmouth, carrying a flag over his head with all this "written upon it; but if he shall say, that on a given day, having a brief in a "particular cause, I committed a fraud upon the party employing me; or if "it be said of any of you, that in your profession, as merchants, in making "a contract between A and B, you had cheated both, and put the money, "which constituted the difference, into your own pockets, then I say we "should deserve to be calumniated indeed, if we did not take the opinion "of our fellow subjects, as my client is now taking yours."

The learned counsel said, he should support in evidence that his client had enjoyed no trading profit from the wool stated in the libel, and that he had regularly accounted with his principal for the monies he had received, contrary to the charge in that publication.

Mr. Woodthorp (the town-clerk of the city) deposed, that Mr Brooke was admitted as a broker, and sworn according to the established forms.

Mr. Henry Burnet, a freeman of Chippenham, declared the signature to the original MS. of the printed paper, to be in the hand writing of Mr. Henry Guy.

Don Manuel de Torre, (assisted by his interpreter Don Juan Garcias) said he was the seller of the wool on which the libel stated a profit to be obtained by his broker, Mr. Charles Brooke: that the broker forwarded to him the account of the price of the wools noticed in the paper, and stated to be sold by Mr. Brooke on his own account above the terms of the contract. He acknowledged that he had had no account of the buyers referable to that contract to the amount of about 30,000l. but that the broker had settled the whole, and had overpaid him one pound, and a small fraction above the sum calculated on the conditions of the contract.

Mr. Wellington was sworn. He had received some of the wools imported by Don Manuel de Torre, and included in the contract: they were sold to him at a price which varied from that contract, and in the name of Mr. Charles Brooke, but he was perfectly satisfied with the sale. He acknowledged he had purchased wool in the name of that broker, as if a principal, but could not recollect whether he had always charged a broker's commission on the transaction. He said, for the wool which was the subject of the present enquiry, he had remitted 1000l. to Mr. de Torre, and settled the rest by that gentleman's desire with Charles Booke and Co.

The preceding witnesses closed the examination on that part of the printed

* John Maitland, Esq. of Woodford-hall, Essex.

paper

paper which related to the advanced price charged on the wool of his principal by Mr. Brooke.

Evidence was next examined with respect to the receipt of monies, for which it was affirmed Mr. Brooke had not accounted as the middle man in the affair; and it appeared from the examination of Mr. Joseph Echalez, that although the broker had accounted to the satisfaction of his principal, yet that the allegation of the libel was correct. The witnesses Mr. Box and Mr. Thomas Goldney, (questioned merely respecting conversation, posterior to the publication of the paper) closed the evidence for the plaintiff.

Mr. Garrow now addressed the Jury on behalf of the defendant, which he did at considerable length. After much preliminary matter (to which he was partly induced by personal feeling) on the nature of libels, on venality, and the elective franchise, he said: "My client is in this singular "situation.—He has an action brought against him for a libel, the allega- "tions of which libel are all proved to be true, by the party complaining "of it;" and he supported this assertion by a cursory review of the evidence on the two charges noticed in the declaration. He then attempted to shew the extensive advantages as a dealer (independently of his commission as a broker) which Mr. Brooke endeavored to derive from this contract. The learned counsel also contended, that had he been blameless, it was completely in the power of Mr. Brooke, not indeed to invalidate the charge, but to shew that he derived no advantage from the contract, excepting his fair commission as a broker. "Let Mr. Brooke shew us his books. Let Mr. "Brooke shew, that whereas in some instances he charged five shillings and "tenpence for five shillings and eightpence, and four shillings and tenpence "for four shillings and eightpence. Let him shew me those instances in "which he charged at three shillings and eightpence, or three shillings and "tenpence, so as to give me, in monies numbered, the whole amount that "the whole of this cargo produced; and then, among those who are quicker "in figures than I am, I know there would be no difficulty in that jury-box, "of seeing in a moment, whether four shillings and tenpence was the fair, "reasonable, proportionate price, which Mr. Wallington's wool ought to "bear. He has given you no such proof; and the reason is manifest."

On the subject of the second charge of the declaration, he said, in allusion to Mr. Erskine's avowed ignorance of trade, in his exordium, "I "confess I do not know a great deal of trade, though I will not stultify "myself so much as to say, that I do not know a great deal of the *principles* "of trade. I assume that I know a great deal of the principles of trade, "because I should disgrace myself here and every where, if I did not take "credit for knowing something of the principles of common honesty, which "I take to be those principles upon which trade proceeds. It is not a very "regular or convenient proceeding, which is stated upon this part of the "libel to have obtained, but it is true:—it is charged that the plaintiff sold "to Bush, for Ives and Company, a parcel of goods, and after the term of "credit was expired, application was made to the customer in the country "for a remittance—that he was all astonishment at the application, and "said, "I dealt with Mr. Brooke, I received a bill of parcels from him, I "considered him as the person selling to me, and have already paid him.

"Gentlemen, you know better than I do, whether it is the known and "understood practice of brokers, without the knowledge of their princi- "pals, to anticipate payments, by giving a discount to a person—to make "payment to them before the time arrives—to get into their possession the "money of the principal—and to put the purchaser in the condition of "being applied to by that principal, after the time of payment (according "to the usage of the trade) has arrived."

Mr. Garrow conceived a favorable construction might be made on the veracity

veracity of his client, because, that amid the variety of matter contained in the printed paper derogatory to Mr. Brooke, the latter had only thought proper to complain of the charges in two respects.

"When a man comes into a court of justice, and says, that in a printed "paper, consisting of three sides, there are a number of libels upon him— "if he specifically charges several slight matters, but omits the most mo- "mentous imputations upon his character, I say, every man of common "sense, and common understanding, must take him to admit the charges "to be well founded which he omits to charge as libellous, and must infer "that he is afraid to put them upon the record, because he knows they "can be proved to be facts."

The council concluded with insisting, that from the total failure in making out the allegations on the part of the plaintiff, his client was entitled to the verdict of the Jury.

Mr. Justice Grose recapitulated the evidence to the Jury. On the subject of the libel he said, "*I think this paper is a most excellent treatise upon* "*the duty of a broker. Whether the plaintiff is to continue a broker or not I do* "*not know; but if he is, I wish he would read it, and attend to it every day of his* "*life. Better observations on the duty of a broker—on his oath—on his bond—* "*and upon every thing he ought to do, and some things which he ought not to* "*do, I am sure I never read.*

"The plaintiff, who comes here for damages, has been acting (if you "believe the evidence) as it appears to me, totally contrary to the line of "his duty, and doing that which it does seem to me he ought not to have "done, and which no broker ought to do: I do think that puts this case "in a different light from ordinary actions for libels; however, upon these "subjects it is for you to judge. If you are of opinion, that the justifica- "tion is proved, or if you are of opinion that the preliminary parts are not "proved, you will give a verdict for the defendant; but if you feel your- "selves bound to say the justification is not proved, you will give your "verdict for the plaintiff; and as to damages I entirely leave it to you, "having made the observations which I have upon that subject.—Plaintiff nonsuited.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

AFRICA.

THE continent that enclosed within its borders so many populous cities, and which (to use the emphatic language of Robertson) "sustained the Roman empire," is now the retreat of pirates and banditti, from the column of Pompey to the pillars of Hercules. In the east, the Ottoman power is incapable of retaining the conquests of its British ally; the venerable city founded by the hero of Macedon, the grand emporium of the gorgeous treasures of the east, is the prey of pestilence and famine. In the west, the Sharif of Morocco holds a precarious empire, attacked by the members of his own family on the seat of power.

RUSSIA.

The most extensive empire of Europe is no longer subjected to the restraints of local and temporary policy; the sublime maxims of government of the first Peter are restored by the Trajan of the North; foreign literature is diffused, the arts are patronised and protected by royal munificence and the severity of judicial law is mitigated by the benign exercise of imperial prerogative.

GERMANY.

The Austrian states exhibit a painful contrast: Germany to which the reformation owed its origin is under the dominion of priests: a decree has been issued from the imperial chancery, commanding that the youth in the universities

universities and public seminaries shall monthly perform the ceremonies of the eucharist, according to the mode prescribed by the catholic canons: the young students in the three professions of law, physic, and divinity, are excluded from all opportunities of public intercourse from theatres, balls, coffee-houses, and taverns, even if their own parents, seeing the wisdom of a gradual introduction into life, attend their children during the season of converse and amusement. To this contracted spirit Bavaria is a meritorious exception; the useless monasteries are suppressed, and the spirit of improvement is active and efficient. The states of Hungary have assented to an additional land tax of two millions of florins, and submit to the mandates of their chief with perfect resignation. While the clamours of profane and hostile bands echo through the sacred retreats of learning, the fatal effects of private misery are not prevented by the menaces of military power: forty-seven examples of suicide have occurred in the capital within the short period of two months.

PRUSSIA.

This kingdom has long looked with avidity to the dissolution of the states in its neighbourhood, in the expectation of assuming the reins of government, which have fallen from the feeble hand of expiring power. The troops that have been in a reluctant state of inaction, are proceeding to take possession of Hildesheim, Erfurt, Eichtett, and Westphalia; and it is by extreme providence of what they possessed, and constant vigilance over what they might obtain from the revolutions of transient authority, that the successors of an obscure Teutonic knight have risen in one century to a dignified rank among the powers of Europe. The fate of the elective monarchy on the Prussian borders, has shewn that her princes are not very scrupulous about the means, when they can fulfil the designs of political ambition.

POLAND.

Amid the expiring embers of Polish patriotism, a wandering flame is yet discernible. The wrongs of his country have been so keenly felt by an individual Pole, that he has sent a defiance to the public functionary of Alexander. To prepare the way for the partition of a new empire, a second barter and sale of the soil and inhabitants of Poland is to be made to other masters. The Archduke of Tuscany, and the princes of the house of Nassau, will soon receive what is called their *equitable indemnities*, by a second usurpation of the rights of an independent empire. Such is the *Jus Gentium*, and such the language of the temporizing civilians of the nineteenth century.

ITALY.

A new project of Gallic ambition will probably unite Piedmont with the republic of France. The crown of Etruria is likely soon to fall from the head which is too feeble to support its weight, and thus the ambition of the catholic king and of the pope will be disappointed, by a solicitude too apparent to establish ecclesiastical authority. The utmost activity prevails in the political colleges of Milan, to supply the vacancies in public administration, and to complete the organization of its government. Genoa is yet the theatre of plunder and devastation: a notorious robber has dared to propose negociations with the constituted authorities of the country; and the state which was a luxuriant appendage of ancient Rome, which was the admiration of the gallant princes of Europe during the holy wars, which in our own times received the treasures of the Levant, and supplied from its vast magazines the storehouses of the British merchant, exhibits a scene of wretchedness and ferocity.

TURKEY.

The Divan is at last convinced of the decline of its authority. The empire of Solyman the Great, whose successors have dared to enclose within

their

their towers the recognized ambassadors of every state in Europe, will soon be filled with itinerant surveyors, to apportion the encroachments of the Vandal princes. In the mean time the country exhibits every symptom of internal decay. Turkish perfidy has occasioned the conquests of British valour to be resigned. The European provinces are beset with petty insurgents, and an army of 80,000 men is found ineffectual to their suppression. The power of Passwan Oglou, and the permanence of his authority, have raised him to the rank of an independent prince; the native hosts he commands are distinguished for their courage and their discipline, and six thousand Europeans are engaged in his service, and receive from him the utmost respect, and the most prodigal munificence. Such are the enemies with which the eunuchs of the seraglio have to contend.

FRANCE.

The activity of the police, and the arbitrary authority by which it is supported, render every information we can receive from the public journals, or even from private letters, very suspicious. If we may give credit to the ordinary sources of information, the cause in which so much republican blood has been shed will soon be resigned, and the names of Brissot and Condorcet, with the sublime maxims of liberty they taught, will be united to the catalogue of quibbling jurists, and to the absurdities of artificial syllogism. In the department of Gironde and Aix la Chapelle, the concurrence of the citizens is general in the nomination of Bonaparte to the consulate during life; and whatever discontent may prevail among the officers of the armies of Moreau, Angereau, and Massena, the consent of the military bodies is almost unanimous. The political writers are employed on every occasion to tranquillize the public mind, and to magnify the importance of every national acquisition; every coasting boat that arrives with corn is announced with comments on the paternal solicitude of the Chief Consul to provide for the exigencies of the state. The energies of the most active government in Europe are, however, not found completely sufficient to fulfil all the duties of administration, and to answer all the expectations of the people. The commerce of the country languishes, and the complaints of Havre, the depôt of the Atlantic trade, have not obtained redress. While Vergennes is representing, in tumid language, the remote benefits resulting to the Republic from the accession of Louisiana, her writers are forgetting the advantages that may be derived at home from the circulation of capital amongst her merchants, from the impartial administration of commercial law, and from the immunities of her harbours.

In the French colonies appearances have lately become more favourable. The colonial prefect of Guadaloupe has signified that no convulsion is likely to take place on the island he commands. In St. Domingo General Leclerc has been completely successful. The submission of Christophe was only four days prior to the surrender of Dessalines and of Toussaint; and if the restoration of the authority of France be a distant good, it is likely to have an extensive influence on the naval power and commercial wealth and independence of that country; in which the British islands have been hitherto unrivalled.

GREAT BRITAIN.

If we lament the necessity of a military establishment suited to the dangers of war, we commend the ministers of this country for resorting to the constitutional defence of the provincial militia; and whatever may be the distortion of modern principles at this day, a century ago it would have excited surprise, that a British representative should rise in his place, and recommend the substitution of a standing army for the ancient system of protection suggested by the cautious policy of our forefathers; as if British ministers were incapable of the abuse of power, and the English people unworthy of the enjoyment of liberty.

It seems that the parochial duties are too severe for the beneficed clergy, that the peasantry are no longer to derive advantage from the influence of their example, the friendly interposition of their authority, or from the opportunities of personal instruction; the absence of the incumbent from all the functions of his holy office is to be justified by episcopal dispensation, and no civil authority is to interpose, no jury is to support the pious claims of the laity for pastoral assistance: thus the principles of the fourth century are revived in our time, the civil authority addresses the episcopal lords in the language of Constantine—"Ite, et inter vos causas vestras discutite, "quia dignum non est ut nos judicemus Deos."*

While we see with pleasure that the oppression of the slave trade is likely to become again the subject of parliamentary investigation, after the long silence of the friends of humanity, we regret the usurpations in the east, that have constrained the nabob of Oude to resign a large portion of his territory to the English forces, and that have driven from his hereditary throne the son of the nabob of Arcot, the ancient ally of British India. The Mahrattas display their accustomed attachment to the English government, the paishwa (who is actively employed in improving his capital of Poonah) will permit no inhabitant to remain in the western Mahrattas who is hostile to it.

The commercial treaty with the Republic, now on the tapis, has occasioned much speculation. Reflecting on the rival interests of the two countries, on the jealousy that subsists between them, and on the immature state of commercial jurisprudence in revolutionized France, we have very little hope of its coming to a speedy conclusion. It is probable that the whole will terminate in some temporary local regulations to remove the more prominent obstructions to reciprocal intercourse. Whatever may have been the former condition of these islands, their existence as an independent state will be materially affected by the rise or decline of commercial power; and we trust, that the vigilance of administration in the conduct of the treaty will be in proportion to its national importance, under the new difficulties and perils to which the country is exposed.

* Decret. caus. ii. qu. i c. 41.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

THE following subjects have been discussed since our last publication.†

In the House of Peers.

Italian Republic.
Papers of Portugal.
*Definitive Treaty
Manure.
Election Treating.
Public Money.
Late Ministers
Lord Berkeley's Pedigree.
Residence of Clergy.
County Bridge Bill.
Militia Bill.
Island of Malta.

In the House of Commons.

Honduras
Island of Malta
Claims of the Prince of Wales.
Irish Finance.
Paddington Market.
Contested Elections.
Auction Act.
Coroners' Bill.
*Irish Courts.
*Bull Baiting.
*Irish Linens.
Culture of Trinidad.
East Indies.
Life Boats.
Doctor Jenner.
Cotton Apprentices.
Irish Militia.
Scottish ditto.
Irish Chancellor.
Residence of the Clergy.
Irish Accounts.
Supply.
*Sinking Fund.
*Removal of Mr. Pitt.
*Definitive Treaty.
Irish Loan.
*English Militia.

Such are the numerous articles to which the attention of the national legislature has been directed; many of them were introduced merely for the purpose of passing through the ordinary forms of senatorial regulation, the recital of which would be wholly uninteresting and uninstructive to our readers: there are others by which the curiosity of the public is attracted, and in which its interests are materially concerned, and these we shall not neglect to notice.

House of Lords.

Having in our preceding number entered so much at length into the arguments on the Definitive Treaty, the arrangement of which has been confirmed by the decisions of Parliament, we shall deem it sufficient merely to give the titles of the fifteen peers of whom the minority consisted in that debate.

† Those subjects marked with an asterisk are such as have been resumed since our last number.

Buckingham

Buckingham	Grenville.
Carnarvon	Darlington
Kenyon	Carysfort
Richmond	Fitzwilliam
Carliſle	Forteſcue
Spencer	Mansfield
Radnor	Warwick
Minto	Cawdor

One of the queſtions in the Houſe of Peers which excited the moſt intereſt, was that of the militia bill, which was debated on the 26th ult. The order of the day for the ſecond reading of this bill being moved, Lord Hobart roſe and ſhortly explained the object of the bill, and the circumſtances under which it had originated. He profeſſed himſelf in a great meaſure ignorant of the objections which might be uſed againſt it, and therefore unable to reply to them on the preſent occaſion. It was only neceſſary for him to ſtate that it was a conſolidation of all the acts paſſed ſince the militia was firſt introduced into this country, attended with thoſe improvements which experience had rendered neceſſary. He believed that with regard to the propriety of this part of the bill there would be very little difference of opinion among their Lordſhips. The neceſſity of arranging and embodying the many ſcattered acts on the ſubject of the militia eſtabliſhment was ſufficiently felt by all who were in any degree converſant with the mode of carrying theſe acts into effect. He would not pretend to conceal it from their Lordſhips, that he was aware of the propoſed augmentation of the numbers of the militia being a principal objection to the bill. There were ſome of their Lordſhips who, from this augmentation, might perhaps be inclined to infer that his Majeſty's Miniſters had very little confidence in the ſecurity of that peace lately concluded, and which a large majority of their Lordſhips had ſanctioned by their approbation. By himſelf, and he was confident he might ſay by the reſt of his Majeſty's Miniſters, no ſuch idea as this was entertained. His Majeſty's Miniſters had no reaſon to believe that the French Government would not continue to act in the ſame ſpirit of conciliation which had induced it to conclude a treaty of peace. It was impoſſible, however, for any one to contemplate the preſent ſtate of the continent without ſeeing that a greater degree of precaution was neceſſary than at any former period. It was impoſſible to ſee the power of France, extended as it now was, without admitting that a ſtronger military eſtabliſhment than during any preceding peace was indiſpenſible. It was impoſſible to look at the immenſe acceſſion of coaſt which France had acquired, without being convinced that a greater number of diſpoſable forces was requiſite to meet any ſudden emergency. Under ſuch circumſtances it became the duty of his Majeſty's Government to take ſuch meaſures as would enable them to keep up ſuch an eſtabliſhment as the change of circumſtances demanded. In doing this one moſt important conſideration preſented itſelf, and that was, how this could be effected in a way the moſt conſiſtent with economy. To have kept up a very large regular force would have required a degree of expence which would have borne very hard on the country. In this point of view an augmentation of the militia naturally ſuggeſted itſelf, and it was under ſuch circumſtances that the bill originated. There was, however, another view in which the expediency of ſuch an augmentation was apparent. The conſtitution of this country did not function in time of peace a large military force: the people naturally looked to it with jealouſy. The militia was at all times a great conſtitutional force for the defence of the country, and under the preſent circumſtances of Europe, when a large force was neceſſary, the augmentation propoſed was one which he thought could not be fairly objected to. He begged their Lordſhips farther to conſider, that the number propoſed to be raiſed was eventual, and only in caſe of any extraordinary emergency, and not, in the firſt inſtance, as ſeemed to be argued by thoſe who objected to the augmentation. It was to be conſidered too that 60,000 was the number propoſed in the bill originally framed for the eſtabliſhment of the militia; conſidering that the population of England at that time was computed at ſeven millions, and that it now amounted to little leſs than ten, the preſent augmentation was far from being exceſſive. His Lordſhip having illuſtrated theſe points fully, concluded by giving his hearty vote in favor of the ſecond reading of the bill.

To the arguments of the noble Lord Earl Fitzwilliam replied: In all circumſtances a requiſitionary army was an eſtabliſhment which, to a certain degree, trenched on the liberty of the ſubject, and was only to be juſtified by conſiderations of national good. It was, at all times, an eſtabliſhment attended with a certain degree of jealouſy, and its numbers were never to be increaſed beyond what the emergencies of the caſe required. It was on this general conſtitutional principle that he objected to the propoſed augmentation of the militia, becauſe he ſaw no emergency to juſtify a meaſure which would be ſeverely felt by the people. When their Lordſhips were called upon to agree to ſo large an augmentation of a body of forces, placed at the immediate diſpoſal of the crown, it was their duty to reflect whether any neceſſity exiſted for veſting the executive authority with ſo great an acceſſion of power. In eſtimating the degree of danger to be apprehended from agreeing to veſt in the crown a power, the abuſe of which might be attended with the greateſt danger to the liberties of the ſubject, their Lordſhips were to judge on general principles, and not on exiſting circumſtances. Becauſe the Sovereign now

on the throne might safely be trusted with such a power; because the firmest confidence might be entertained that, in his hands, it never would be turned to any unconstitutional purpose, that was no reason why a power should be conferred which was not justified by necessity. Their Lordships were not to look only to the case of the reigning Sovereign, but they were to consider who might be his successors, and what use they might make of a power capable of such gross abuse, who might be the heirs of his crown and his authority. It was not enough, besides, that the present Ministers might have no sinister views in this augmentation. Did their Lordships know what might be the character and views of future Ministers? Did they know for what purposes so large a disposable force might be employed? Did they know in what manner that public emergency might be described, which was to authorise his Majesty to embody that additional number which, by the provisions of the bill, might, in such circumstances, be raised? Till their Lordships had ascertained all these matters, they could not, consistently with the principles of the constitution, consent to entertain the bill.

His Lordship was followed by the Earl of Carnarvon, the Marquis of Buckingham, the Earl of Romney, Lord Clifton, the Earl of Radnor, and Lord Pelham, after which the motion for the second reading of the bill was carried in the affirmative.

House of Commons.

We have already stated seven and twenty distinct articles, which, at the late period of the present session, had been forced on the attention of the representative body. For the reason already assigned for our silence on the definitive treaty in the House of Peers, we shall exercise the same reserve with respect to it in the Lower House; for both in the one and the other we were constrained, in our preceding recital, to state much at length the opinion of the members and subject.

On the claims of the Prince of Wales (which a short time since occasioned so protracted a debate in the House of Commons) on the 10th ult.

Mr. T. Trywhitt said, he was sure the House would hear with pleasure, that the claims of the illustrious personage in whose service he was, had at last found their way into a court of justice. However, he trusted the House would not think the time wasted they had employed in considering these claims, when they were told that his Royal Highness's petition of right during the time of the late Lord Chancellor lay in the office six years and a half, without ever receiving an answer. If the noble and learned Judge, who now holds the seals, should be against the claims of his Royal Highness, they must rest for ever. But, he trusted that the able and honourable men, whose legal assistance the Prince of Wales had, would find their opinion confirmed by that of the Chancellor. In that case he should deem it his duty to lay the verdict before the House. He knew their just generosity too well to suppose that they would disregard the established rights of the first subject in the kingdom, or of the last. He took this opportunity of stating, that since 1795, 525,000l. had been paid of his Royal Highness's debts, not from the public purse, but from a portion of his income set apart for that purpose. He hoped that the sum it would be found his Royal Highness was entitled to would enable him to pay the balance which still remains. It would then give him the liveliest satisfaction to be able to pay his own debts with his own money.

On May the 25th the order of the day was proceeded upon for the second reading of the bill relating to the Irish Courts of Law, the object of which is to put those judiciary institutions on a more advantageous plan, to expedite the purposes of public justice.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not mean to intimate the smallest objection to the general object of that bill, or to any measure conducive to the administration of justice, but he wished the subject to be postponed until the opinion of a noble friend of his, now in Ireland, in the highest station of the law, could be obtained. In consequence of this observation the original motion for reading the bill on this day was with the leave of the House withdrawn.

The decision in favor of bull baiting will be considered by the intelligent observer as an indication that improvement does not travel so fast as some have fondly expected, at the commencement of the nineteenth century. On this subject Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Sheridan, and seven other members, delivered their sentiments, and much classical eloquence was employed on this brutal subject, to decorate with garlands the appointed sacrifice.

May the 24th Mr. Dent moved the order of the day for the second reading of the bill to abolish the practice of bull baiting.

Mr. Wyndham denied that the practice of sports, even when they were of a cruel kind, tended to render mankind cruel, and he founded his assertion on the history of all ages and countries. The most elegant scholars, and the finest poets in ancient or modern times, were loud in the praises of many of those sports, which, with equal justice, might be called cruel, as that which had been so loudly condemned. What was the inference he drew from all this, but that cruelty was not at all the object of those sports, though in certain instances it might be the result. If he were asked what was the object of bull-baiting, he should be better able to give an intelligible answer, than if he were asked a similar question with regard to hunting, or other amusements of a similar description. That a certain degree of gratification might be

received

received from the spectacle of the combats of animals, the history of all ages sufficiently proved. Even the philosophy of the present age took part with a practice which had prevailed in this country for centuries. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, that which is despised and reprobated as the amusement only of the lowest of the people, was an amusement courted by all ranks. Since that period bull-baiting had declined, and hunting had usurped its room. The one had become the favourite amusement of the great, and the other had sunk in dignity, till it was, in a great measure, annihilated, and yet it was at such a moment as this that the House was called upon and urged to put it down by a legislative enactment. Was this, he asked, a time to abridge the amusements of the common people, when we were meditating the extension of the game laws to Ireland.

He adverted to the inexpediency of abridging the amusements of the lower orders at the present moment. There was a very numerous class of pleasures from which their circumstances in life excluded them. To the pleasures of intellect, that source of the purest delights of humanity, their situation denied them access. To the accommodations of social life, so far as a change of situation and place was concerned, they were strangers. The rich had their feasts, their assemblies, their parties of pleasure, their *pic nics*, every thing in short which could afford them gratification. From amusements of this kind the lower orders were excluded by their poverty. But there was another class of pleasure from which they were in a great measure excluded by the rigour of the law. The authority of the magistrate was often interposed to counteract even their harmless pleasures. To dance at all out of season, was to draw on their heads the rigour of unrelenting justice. The great might gratify themselves in a thousand different ways, and the magistrate did not conceive it within his sphere to interrupt their amusements. But it was known that an organ did not sound more harshly in the ears of a puritan, than did the notes of a fiddle in those of a magistrate, when he himself was not to be of the party.

Mr. William Smith declared, that he thought the right hon. gentleman, from being goaded by the terrors of jacobinism, had run as wild as any bull that ever was baited. He reprimanded, with great severity, what Mr. Windham had said of bull-baiting being necessary to the happiness of the people. If it were wished to keep them in a degraded and brutal state, it would certainly be proper, he allowed, to inure them to such spectacles. But he who had a just notion of their dignity, and wished to raise them in the scale of being, would try to cultivate their minds, to polish their manners, and to instruct them in the principles of morality and religion. He believed that the right hon. gentleman would take no pleasure in the cruelties of bull-baiting; but its offence was cruelty, and the education and habits of the vulgar unhappily were not calculated to give them any distaste to it. He thought that bull-baiting was a disgrace to the country, of which it ought to be freed as soon as possible.

Mr. Sheridan expatiated with great feeling, animation, and effect on the barbarous custom of bull-baiting, as not only producing the most inconceivable tortures to the wretched animal, and often to the instruments of his torment, but tending to deaden the feelings of humanity in, and to brutalize the mind of the beholder, and as such fights women and children were often present: of this he stated some facts in illustration; among these that of a brutal bull-baiter, who, possessing an old bull bitch that lately had a large litter of puppies, was willing to shew the staunchness of her blood, and the extent of her prowess: he set the bitch at a bull, she pinned, and fastened on him, and in that situation he literally cut her to pieces, the animal still keeping her hold. He then sold the puppies for five guineas a-piece; after this, he took out his knife, and in a climax of brutality, cut the bitch's throat. These facts shewed the diabolical and malignant spirit with which such sports were conducted, and encouraging those, instead of making a people manly and generous, would, by inuring them to acts of cruelty, render them base, fit to submit to the yoke of tyranny, and to bow to a vigour beyond the law; to encourage them in such acts of barbarism would also render the people barbarous and tyrannical in their turn, teach them to oppress the weak, by rioting in the blood and tortures of dumb and unoffending animals, and on all occasions, as a sure result to bow the neck to the yoke of power.

General Gascoyne next rose, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months. On this amendment, which completely disappointed the humane purpose of the motion, the House divided—Ayes 64, Noes 51. Majority against the bill, 13.

The confidence with which certain Members of Parliament anticipate the application of the franchise of electors in their own favour, is sometimes shewn with that disregard of public decency which is inconsistent with the character of the representatives of a free people.

May the 27th, Sir Edward Knatchbull gave notice, that he would not proceed any further in the Kent Insurance Bill this session, but intended to take it up again in the *first session of the new Parliament.*

On the same day Mr. Canning brought forward his promised motion respecting the cultivation of the Island of Trinidad, into which the hon. mover, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Wilberforce, went very much at large. The object of the motion was, that such regulations should be adopted

adopted for the cultivation of the iſland as were leaſt likely to interfere with the wiſh expreſſed by the Houſe for the gradual diminution and ultimate termination of the ſlave trade, and were moſt conducive to the ſecurity and ſtability of the Weſt India commerce with this country.

In conſequence of the oppoſition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Canning ſaid, he was not deſirous of preſſing for a diviſion, but he perſiſted in requiring that the motion ſhould be recorded on the journals of the Houſe.

Mr. Wilberforce, on the ſame day, gave notice of his intention to bring forward a propoſition relative to a reſtriction on the importation of ſlaves during the enſuing year.

On the 2d inſtant, Admiral Berkeley moved, that a ſum not exceeding 10,000l. ſhould be given to Dr. Edward Jenner, for the promulgation of the invaluable diſcovery of the ſyſtem of the vaccine inoculation.

Sir Henry Mildmay moved to inſert the ſum of 20,000l. inſtead of 10,000l. Eleven different members joined in this debate. The queſtion on which the diviſion was made was, that 10,000l. do ſtand part of the motion. The numbers were—Ayes 59, Noes 56. Majority 3.

In caſe the words had been expunged, it was expected to have been propoſed to ſupply their place by ſubſtituting ſome much larger ſum than 20,000l.

On this motion being diſpoſed of, Mr. Burdon roſe to move a remuneration to Mr. Greathead for his diſcovery of the life-boats. The amount he ſuggeſted was 1000l.

Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Grey wiſhed to have 1500l. ſubſtituted. The queſtion was put that 1200l. ſtand part of the reſolution, which was unanimouſly agreed to, and the report ordered to be received the next day.

On the 24th of May, Sir William Scott moved the order of the day for taking into further conſideration the report of the bill on the reſidence of the clergy, which was agreed to; and on May the 31ſt, that the bill be re-committed.

Mr. Simeon ſaid, that however much he might feel himſelf unqualified to oppoſe the arguments of the learned gentleman who introduced this bill, he thought it his duty to reſiſt a meaſure which tended not only to deſtroy all former ſtatutes, but alſo entirely to change the conſtitution of the church, by lodging an enormous power in the hands of the biſhops. The right hon. gentleman who brought forward this meaſure, had prefaced it with an account of the profligacy of the clergy, and other cauſes which led to the formation of the ſtatute of Henry VIII. and had then concluded, that as this profligacy had ceaſed, the ſtatute ought alſo to be abrogated. But he ſhould recollect, that the ſtatute had been approved by the moſt eminent characters,—Lord Coke among others. After it had reformed the abuſes it had been framed to check, it was always looked upon as an excellent preventative of the recurrence of abuſes. The rigour of the ſtatute had been complained of; but it was to be remarked, that this had been gradually abating, and the laps of time had entirely thrown its influence into the ſcale of the offenders. It was in fact even at firſt a mitigation of the canon law, which, under the ſevereſt penalties, prohibited pluralities, and enjoined reſidence. Before, therefore, removing this ſtatute on account of its rigour, it was to be conſidered whether the canon laws were not ſtill in force, and ready, on the removal of this ſubſtitute, to return with tenfold rigour. He owned, that the new bill provided a very good remedy againſt ſeverity, but this was joined to a degree of power placed in the hands of the biſhops, which ought to be ſtrenuouſly reſiſted. It gave an enormous acceſſion of political power to the biſhops, and ſubjected the inferior clergy, if not to a ſtual ſlavery, at leaſt to a very improper degree of influence. It was alſo improper to ſtretch the idea of perſonal accommodation beyond the limits preſcribed by the laws of the land.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, it was not becauſe there was a great increaſe of non-reſidence, but becauſe there was a diſpoſition ariſen in informers to enforce the ſtatute of Henry VIII. Some gentlemen in that part of the country where this diſpoſition was moſt prevalent, came to that Houſe to aſk protection for clergymen againſt what he muſt call an unwarrantable proceeding. Numerous diſcuſſions took place as to the means of doing this, and the Houſe at length agreed to a meaſure which was certainly liable to great objection, namely, to ſuſpend the exiſting law. They agreed to this, however, only until a ſyſtem could be formed for the purpoſe of effectually regulating thoſe proceedings which had become a ground of complaint, and had been made an inſtrument of oppreſſion. To effect this purpoſe, the wiſhes of the Houſe turned, he believed univerſally, towards his right hon. friend (Sir Wm. Scott), a diſtinguiſhed gentleman, whoſe motives were, no doubt, moſt pure, and what he did could only originate from a ſenſe of public duty; for nothing elſe could induce him to beſtow his talents and time upon a ſubject, for which, indeed, his experience eminently qualified him, but which was a taſk that was moſt laborious.

The right hon. gentleman was followed by Mr. M. A. Taylor, and the Maſter of the Rolls.

The Attorney General obſerved, it had been ſaid that many caſes of great hardſhip had ariſen in conſequence of the power given to the common informer by the ſtatute of Henry VIII. but he believed that there was a great deal more clamour made upon this ſubject than the occaſion warranted. He was ſo far from agreeing with his right hon.

and

and learned friend about enforcing residence by means of common informers, that if the cases could by any means be defined beforehand, he would not consent to give the power into the hands of the bishop. It had been said, that the act of Henry VIII. even if enforced, would only compel the clergyman to reside upon his living—it would not compel him to a faithful performance of the duties of his functions; but this was only saying the act did not do that which it never professed to do. The act professed to enforce residence, and no more. But gentlemen argued as if the act of Henry VIII. took away the superintending power of the bishops over the residence and conduct of the clergy; it did no such thing. It would not be denied that the bishops had now by law the power of enforcing the residence of the clergy upon their livings, but it might be urged, that the means by which the bishop could enforce residence were troublesome and expensive, and therefore could not be had recourse to. It was also to be observed, that the means of compelling residence under the act of Henry VIII. was expensive to the common informer, because there were no costs, and it had been for some time usual for judges, when actions were brought for several penalties, to direct the jury to find a verdict for one or two penalties only, which would not pay the person bringing the action the expence he was put to.

Mr. Wyndham supported the bill, and in the conclusion the Speaker left the chair: the bill then went into a committee of the whole House, and a great number of clauses were agreed to.

Notwithstanding the activity in respect to that bill, we find it will be for the present postponed, for, on the 9th instant, Sir Wm. Scott gave notice, that he should not press the bill this session of Parliament, in the hope that it would be revived at an early period of the next.

On the 10th of June the House went into a committee of supply, when

Mr. W. Elliot moved to be voted for one month—Seamen - 88,000
Marines - 18,000

	L.
For the pay of 88,000 men for a month, &c. -	152,080
For their victuals, - -	167,200
For wear and tear of ships -	264,000
For ordnance for sea service -	22,000

The above motions were put and agreed to, and they were followed up by others, which met with the same concurrence.

In Ireland—Guards, &c. 15,280	
For pay of guards, garrisons, &c. in Great Britain -	L. 222,000
Ditto in Ireland - -	61,198
Do. in Plantations -	196,498
Fencibles, in Great Britain -	24,400
Ditto in Ireland -	42,695

May the 25th, the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was agreed to, for granting to his Majesty, for the allowance to the suffering clergy and laity of France; for the sufferers in St. Domingo; and for the American loyalists, &c. 178,594

On the 9th of June, in a committee of supply, Mr. Elliot after a short preface moved, that there be employed for seven lunar months, from the 18th of June, including 14,000 marines—Seamen 70,000.

There were then voted,	
For wages during the same period,	906,500
For victuals, - -	481,000
For wear and tear of the ships,	1,470,000
For ordnance for the sea service,	182,500

The Secretary at war then rose, and said he should endeavour to state the army services for the remainder of the year, as shortly as possible, and the difference between the proposed establishment and the war establishment, as voted from the 25th of December to the 24th of March, the comparative number of men and expence would stand thus:

Guards, Garrisons, and Plantations.

	Men.	Expence. L.
War establishment	161,364	5,432,000
Proposed establishment	95,793	3,104,000
Difference -	65,571	2,328,000

General and Staff Officers.

War establishment -	140,700
Proposed establishment -	50,900
Difference -	90,400

Militia and Fencible Infantry.

War establishment	103,925	2,041,800

The whole expence under this head would be saved for the remainder of the year.

Offices - -	1. 117,330

With respect to the War-office, the expence was, he said, still very considerable, but the number of persons employed was no more than was absolutely necessary. There was a great arrear of business in that office, but he hoped the time would soon come when a reduction in the expence of that office might take place.

War Establishment.

Allowance to inn-keepers	1. 537,000
Proposed establishment, -	232,000
Difference - -	305,000

The resolution conformable to this statement being put and carried.

The Secretary at War then moved the following sums:

For the pay, &c. of the army in England, for six months, from the 25th of June to the 25th December -	764,000
Ditto for Ireland -	439,350
For troops in the plantations	352,884
For corps employed in recruiting for the service -	8,997
For the pay of dragoons employed in India - -	17,299
For the recruiting service in Great Britain - -	77,500

For the recruiting service, contingencies, watch-coats, &c in Ireland	174,000
For the General and Staff-officers in England	13,487
Ditto Ireland	13,868
Ditto Scotland	7,981
Allowance to supernumerary officers	27,664
Ditto Ireland	1,200
For expences in the muster-master's department in Ireland	5,191
Allowance for small beer, &c. to the troops in England	140,000
Ditto, Ireland	60,313
Allowances to reduced officers in the army and marines	33,250
Ditto, Ireland	6,212
Half-pay to land forces and marines	144,500
Half-pay and allowance to reduced officers	45,245
In and out penſioners of Chelſea Hoſpital	156,111
General Staff	17,231
For the ſupport of Kilmainham Hoſpital	26,214
For the pay of volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry in England, from the 25th of March to the ſame time in May, 1802	72,000
Ditto, Ireland	68,926
To officers' widows in England	16,017
Ditto, Ireland	3,373
Barrack eſtabliſhment in England	296,291
Ditto, Ireland	136,999
Officers, formerly in the ſervice of the States-General	753
Foreign corps	321,800
Support of military college	6,389
To the Royal Military Aſylum	18,000
Civil officers attached to the army	100,865
For the ſupport of hoſpitals, &c. &c.	16,191

Mr. Corry then moved the following reſolutions, which were agreed to:—

For Iriſh Treaſury bills which became due in 1802	872,188
For compiling journals, and making an index to the Houſe of Lords in Ireland	2,279
For printing journals of the Houſe of Commons in ditto	6,951
For preparing ditto	6,584

Mr. Corry afterwards moved a great number of ſmall ſums to defray expences of a local nature.

The Houſe then reſumed, and the report was ordered for the next day.

New Engliſh Publications.

Agriculture.

THEORY and Practice of the Drill Huſbandry; founded upon philoſophical principles, and confirmed by experience; illuſtrated with exact drawings of all the reſpective parts, and a perſpective view of each machine compleat, whereby every farmer will be enabled to make his own drill machine; by William Amos.

Some Doubts relative to the efficacy of Mr. Forſyth's plaiſter, in filling up the holes in trees, &c. aſcribed to it by Dr. Anderſon and Mr. Forſyth; by Thomas Andrew Knight, eſq. 1s.

The Gentleman Farmer; being an attempt to improve Agriculture, by ſubjecting it to the teſt of rational principles; the fifth edition, with the author's laſt corrections and additions, 8vo. 7s. boards.

Eſſays on Agriculture, with a plan for the ſpeedy and general improvement of the land of Great Britain; by Benjamin Bell, F. R. S. E. 9s. in boards.

Commerce.

Tables calculated for the Arbitration of Exchanges, with an account of all the monies and currencies of all the principal countries and cities of Europe: taken from the latest and beſt authorities; by J. R. Teſchemacher, 1l. 11s. 6d.

A Letter addreſſed to Rowland Burdon, eſq. on the preſent ſtate of the carrying part of the Coal Trade; with tables of the ſeveral duties on coal, received by the corporation of the City of London; by Nathaniel Atcheſon, F. A. S. price 2s. 6d.

Obſervations on Beer and Brewers, in which the inequality, injuſtice, and impolicy of the Malt Tax is demonſtrated; by Richard Flower.

Education.

Euclidis Elementorum libri priores XII. ex Commandini & Gregorii Verſionibus Latinis, in usum Juventutis Academicæ. Edidit, in pluribus locis auxit & in depravatis emendavit Samuel Epiſcopus Roſſenſis, 8vo. 9s 6d. boards.

The Cabinet of Lilliput; ſtored with inſtruction and delight, conſiſting of moral, inſtructive, and amuſing tales; incloſed in an elegant caſe, in 12 vols. ornamented with beautiful frontiſpieces, 9s.

Recueil de Morceaux Intereſſans des plus celebres auteurs, ou l'Abeille Françoiſe, a l'uſage de la Jeuneſſe.

Fine Arts.

No. I. of the third volume of Claude de Lorrain, from the original drawings in the collection of R. P. Knight, eſq. imitated by Richard Earlum: each number contains 20 prints, price 1l. 11s. 6d.

Ancient Greek and Roman Statues, deſigned from the celebrated originals in St. Mark's and other public collections, engraved in the beſt ſtyle on 100 royal folio plates.

A collection of Prints from the works of the following celebrated maſters; Parmegiano, Georgione, Titian, Tintoretto, Paul Veroneſe, &c. &c. royal folio.

Plans and Views in Perſpective, with Deſcriptions of Buildings erected in England

land and Scotland; and also an Essay to elucidate the Grecian, Roman, and Gothic Architecture; by Robert Mitchell, architect. This work is printed in French and English, in imperial folio, and hot pressed, and consists of 18 plates, elegantly engraved in aquatinta; price plain in boards 3l. 3s. or 4l. 4s. coloured.

History.

The Naval History of the late War; compiled from authentic documents, vol 1. 7s. boards.

The History of Ilium, or Troy; including the adjacent country, and the opposite Coast of the Chersonesus of Thrace; by the Author of the Travels in Asia, Minor, and Greece, 4to. 10s. 6d.

Secret Memoirs of the Court of Petersburgh, particularly towards the end of the reign of Catharine II. and the commencement of that of Paul I serving as a supplement to the Life of Catharine II. vol. 3. 8vo. 7s. boards.

Law.

Original Precedents in Conveyancing, selected from the manuscript collection of the late John Joseph Powell, esq. author of the Law of Mortgages, Wills, &c. revised and corrected, with notes and remarks explanatory of the nature and efficacy of the several assurances, &c. contained in the collection; by Charles Barton, of the Inner Temple, esq. vol. 2. 10s. 6d. boards.

Deinology; or the Union of Reason and Elegance, being instructions to a Young Barrister, with a postscript, suggesting some considerations on the viva voce examination of witnesses at the English bar, 8vo. 4s. boards.

The Reports of the most learned Sir Edmund Saunders, knt. late Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, of several pleadings and cases in the Court of King's Bench, in the time of the reign of King Charles II. the third edition, with notes and references to the pleadings and cases; by John Williams, serjeant at law, vol. 2.

A Digest of the Stamp Laws, and complete Stamp Table; being the various statutes simplified, explained, consolidated, and reduced into a regular and comprehensive system: shewing, under distinct heads, the various stamp duties now payable, the origin, progress, and present state of those duties, the different assessments, the period of their commencement, and the particular regulations, &c. applying thereto; with a representation of stamp dies, &c. particularising the specific duty applicable to Scotland: with practical annotations, opinions of counsel and extracts from cases argued in the different courts of judicature; by J. A. Herand, 8vo. 9s. boards.

Medicine, Chemistry, &c.

A Treatise on the Morbid Affections of the kneejoint; by James Russell, F.R.S.E. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and one of the surgeons of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, 8vo. 6s. boards.

The Edinburgh School of Medicine, containing the preliminary or fundamental branches of professional education, viz. anatomy, medical chemistry, and botany, intended as an introduction to the Chemical Guide: the whole forming a complete system of medical education, and practice, according to the arrangement of the Edinburgh school; by William Nisbett, M. D Fellow of the Royal College of Edinburgh, 4 vols. 12mo.

The Anatomy of the Human Body; by John and Charles Bell, surgeons, Edinburgh, vol. 3, part 1. with numerous engravings, royal 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards

A Treatise on the means of purifying Infected Air, of preventing Contagion, and stopping its progress; by L. B Guyton Morveau, Member of the National Institute of France: translated into English, and illustrated with notes, by R. Hall, M.D.

A Discourse introductory to a course of Lectures on Chemistry, delivered in the theatre of the Royal Institution of Great Britain; by Humphry Davy, price 1s. 6d.

References to the Bones, for the use of the Anatomical Schools; by Benjamin B. Simons, M. D. 8vo. 5s. boards.

Miscellanies.

Essays on Miscellaneous Subjects: by Sir John Sinclair, in one large volume, 8vo. with 3 engravings, 8s. in boards.

Rational Recreations, in which the principles of numbers, and natural philosophy, are clearly and copiously elucidated; by a series of easy, entertaining, and interesting experiments; among which are all those commonly performed with the cards; by W. Hooper, M D. two pocket volumes, with sixty-five copper plates.

An Essay, or Practical Inquiry, concerning the hanging and fastening of gates and wickets, with plates; by T. N. Parker, esq. 8vo.

Essays, Political, Economical, and Philosophical; by Benjamin Count of Rumford, F. R. S. with numerous engravings, vol. 3. 8vo boards, 10s 6d.

Observations on the Reply of Dr. Caulfield, Roman Catholic Bishop, and of the Roman Catholic Clergy of Wexford, to the Misrepresentations of Sir Richard Musgrave, bart. and on other writers, who have animadverted on the Memoirs of the Irish Rebellions; by Sir Rd. Musgrave, bart. 2s.

An Address to the Electors of the Borough of Chippenham, in consequence of a verdict having been given in favor of Henry Guy, in an action against him for a libel, at the suit of Charles Brooke.

Sketch of the Life and Character of Lord Kenyon, late Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 1s. 6d.

Transactions of the Linnean Society, vol. 6, with 30 plates, two guineas in bds.

A Collection of Epitaphs and Inscriptions, ancient and modern, distinguished either for their wit, humour, and singularity, elegance of composition, morality

of sentiment, or celebrity of character, 12mo.

An Essay on Irish Bulls; by Richard Lovell Edgeworth, esq. and Maria Edgeworth, author of Castle Rack-rent, &c. 5s. boards.

Julietta, or the Triumph of Mental Acquirements over Personal Defects, 3s. 6d. boards.

Proposals for a new Arrangement of the Revenue and Residence of the Clergy; by E. Poulter, M.A. Prebendary of Winchester, 1s.

The Bardic Museum of primitive British Literature, and other admirable varieties, forming the second volume of the musical, poetical, and historical relics of the Welsh bards and druids, drawn from authentic documents of remote antiquity (with great pains now rescued from oblivion, and never before published) containing the bardic triads, historic odes, eulogies, songs, elegies, memorials of the tombs of the warriors, of King Arthur and his knights, regalias, the wonders of Wales, &c. with English translations and historic illustrations; likewise the ancient war tunes of the bards, viz. the Tribanau, Erddiganau, Blodau, Galardonau, Hoffedau, Tlysau, Meoyneddau hymns, pastorals, jigs, and delights; to these national melodies are added new basses, with variations for the harp or harpsichord, violin or flute, dedicated by permission to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; by Edward Jones, bard to the Prince, 1l. 5s.

Natural History.

Supplement second to Latham's General Synopsis of Birds, in 4to with 24 elegant coloured plates, 2l. 7s. 6d. in boards.

Novels.

Odd Enough to be sure, or Emilius in the World, a novel, from the German of Augustus la Fontaine, 2 vols 12mo. 8s.

Who's the Murderer? or the Mystery of the Forest, a novel; by Eleanor Sleath, 4 vols. 12mo. 18s. sewed.

Poetry.

Poems and Critical Essays on various branches of poetry; by George Dyer; in 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Somerville's Chase, embellished with 13 appropriate engravings on wood, executed in a style of peculiar merit; by Bewick, 8vo. 15s.

Miscellaneous Translations and Imitations of the Minor Greek Poets; by J. B. S. Morritt, esq. 8s 6d boards.

A Commiserating Epistle to James Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale and Lowther, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland; by Peter Pindar, esq. 4to. 2s.

The Festival of the Rose, with other poems, 4to.

A Medico-metrical Address to the Students of the University of Edinburgh, containing characteristic sketches of the medical professors in that celebrated school; by Lemuel Lancet, esq. part ii. 6d.

Componimenti Lirici de piu illustri Poeti d'Italia—scelti da T. J. Mathias, beautifully printed by Bulmer, with a head of Alessandro Guidi, in 3 vols small 8vo. price 1l. 11s. 6d. in boards.

The Comedies of Terence, translated into familiar blank verse; by George Colman, 8vo.

Poetry for the use of young people; by R. L. Edgeworth, esq. 2s. bound.

Theology.

The Articles of the Church of England proved not to be Calvinistic; by Thomas Kipling, Dean of Peterborough, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Considerations on the Divine Government, shewing that every thing is from God, and for good to all; by Theophilus Lindsey, M. A. 4s. sewed.

Brief Commentaries on such parts of the Revelation as relate to the present time; by Joseph Galloway, esq. 8vo. 9s.

A scenic Arrangement of Isaiah's Prophecy relating to the fall of the renowned City of Babylon and Belshazzar, its king; by Nathaniel Scarlett, editor of a translation of the New Testament, on a plan similar to that on which the present work is conducted, 4to, 3s. boards.

Sermons preached in the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, in the year 1795, at the lecture established by the provost and senior fellows under the will of Mrs. Anne Donellan. To which is added, an Act Sermon, preached Nov. 15, 1795, for the degree of D. D. by Thomas Elrington, D. D. Mr. R. I. A. Senior Fellow and Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College, Dublin, 6s. boards.

Revelation indispensable to Morality, a Sermon, preached in the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, on Sunday March 21, 1802; by the Hon. and Rt. Rev. William Knox, Lord Bishop of Killaloe, 1s.

A Sermon delivered at Worship-street, on Tuesday 1st of June, 1802, being the day appointed for thanksgiving, on account of the restoration of peace. To which is subjoined the Congratulatory Address of the Protestant Dissenters on the return of peace, presented to the King on Thursday, May 27, together with his Majesty's answer; by John Evans, A. M. 1s.

The civil and religious Advantages resulting from the late War; a Sermon, preached in the parish church of Marsham, in Kent, on the day appointed for the general thanksgiving; by the author of Thoughts on the Preliminary Articles of Peace, 1s. 6d.

A Plea for Religion and the Sacred Writings; addressed to the disciples of Thomas Paine, and wavering Christians of every persuasion: with an appendix, containing the author's determination to have relinquished his charge in the Established Church, and the reasons on which that determination was founded; by the late Rev. David Simpson, M. A. 6s. 6d. in boards.

The

Voyages and Travels.

The Journal of Frederick Hornemann's Travels from Cairo to Mourzouk, the capital of the kingdom of Fezzan, in Africa, in the years 1797-8; illustrated with maps and a geographical dissertation; by Major Rennell, F. R. S. with observations on Mr. Hornemann's description of the Temple of Jupiter Ammon; by Sir William Young, bart. F. R. S. and a letter to the Rt. Hon. Sir Jos. Banks; by William Marsden, esq. F. R. S. on the Language of Siwah, 4to.

The Englishman's Companion, in a journey to Paris, illustrated with a map of all the roads from London to Paris, a plan of Paris, a map of the French Republic, and several other plates, in a small pocket volume, 5s bound.

Erratics, by a Sailor; containing a Trip up the Thames, and another into the Mediterranean Sea, with Rambles in Italy, in which is interspersed some original information respecting the surrender, and subsequent evacuation of Toulon, by an eye witness, vol. 2 & 3, 7s.

A Journey from Edinburgh through parts of North Britain; containing remarks on Scottish landscape, and observations on rural economy, natural history, manufactures, trade, and commerce; interspersed with anecdotes, traditional, literary, and historical, together with biographical sketches, relating chiefly to civil and ecclesiastical affairs, from the 12th century down to the present time; by Alexander Campbell, esq. in 2 vols. 4to. embellished with 44 engravings, from drawings made on the spot of the lake, river, and mountain scenery of Scotland, 4 guineas in boards.

Notices of New Works.

MR. Edmund Turner is preparing for the press the History and Antiquities of the Town and Soke of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln; containing some interesting particulars of Sir Isaac Newton. To be embellished (amongst other engravings) with a view of the country about Woolsthorpe, the birth-place of Newton. It is expected that this work will be ready for publication in January 1804. It will be printed in the same size and manner as Howlett's views in the County of Lincoln. Those who are, or may become, subscribers to that work, and think proper to order this, will be served with it at one-third less than the price at which it will be afterwards published. It is impossible at present to fix the price, but to the subscribers it will not exceed one guinea and a half for the large paper, and one guinea the small.

The following are in the press, and will soon be ready for publication:

The works of Edmund Spenser, with notes, selected from the best commentators, with other illustrations, and a copious glossary. To which will be prefixed, an extensive Life of the Poet, from authentic sources, both manuscript and printed; by the Rev. J. H. Todd, M. A. To be comprised in seven 8vo volumes.

Observations on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening; by H. Repton, esq. This work will be elegantly printed in large 4to. but as in form and size it will be different from his sketches and hints on Landscape Gardening, and the selections will be made on a more ample scale, it cannot with propriety be called a second volume, although it will, in a similar manner to that work, be enriched with numerous plates, some of which will be coloured, and will contain illustrations on slides.

A new edition of Mr. Fairman's Treatise on the Funds, entitled the Funds Examined and compared, in 1 vol. 8vo.; it will contain a variety of new tables of comparison between the various funds, brought down to the present time.

New Projects, Public Works, and Events.

SUB-MARINE VESSEL.

This was the subject introduced with so much solemnity into the house of Peers, and which we noticed in our last Number had so strongly affected the feelings of a noble lord, whose patriotism is doubted by a few sceptical politicians, but whose ingenuity is acknowledged by all experimental philosophers.

In vol. 15 of the Repertory of Arts and Manufactures, page 385 to 396, we find the following articles:

1. Description of a sub-marine vessel, or diving machine, invented by Mr. D. Bushnell of Connecticut.

2. Description of a magazine and its appendages, designed to be conveyed by the sub-marine vessel to the bottom of a ship.

3. Experiments made to prove the nature and use of a sub-marine vessel.

4 Experiments made with a sub-marine vessel.

5. Other experiments made with a design to fire shipping.

For the form and apparatus of this vessel, and for the magazine and its appendages which it is designed to contain, we must refer our readers to the work we have mentioned, but the experiments made with it, we will quote from the same authority in the words of the inventor.

"After various attempts to find an operator to my wish, I sent one, who appeared more expert than the rest, from New York, to a fifty-gun ship, lying not far from Governor's Island. He went

" under the ship, and attempted to fix the " wooden screw into her bottom, but struck, " as he supposes, a bar of iron, which passes " from the rudder hinge, and is spiked under " the ship's quarter. Had he moved a few " inches, which he might have done, with- " out rowing, I have no doubt but he would " have found wood where he might have " fixed the screw; or, if the ship were " sheathed with copper, he might easily " have pierced it: but not being well " skilled in the management of the vessel, " in attempting to move to another place, " he lost the ship; after seeking her in " vain, for some time, he rowed some dis- " tance, and rose to the surface of the wa- " ter, but found day-light had advanced so " far, that he durst not renew the attempt. " He says that he could easily have fastened " the magazine under the stem of the ship, " above water, as he rowed up to the stern, " and touched it before he descended. Had " he fastened it there, the explosion of one " hundred and fifty pounds of powder, (the " quantity contained in the magazine,) " must have been fatal to the ship. In his " return from the ship to New York, he " passed near Governor's Island, and thought " he was discovered by the enemy, on the " island; being in haste to avoid the danger " he feared, he cast off the magazine, as he " imagined it retarded him in the swell, " which was very considerable. After the " magazine had been cast off one hour, the " time the internal apparatus was set to run, " it blew up with great violence.

" In the year 1777, I made an attempt " from a whale-boat against the Cerberus " frigate, then lying at anchor between " Connecticut river and New London, by " drawing a machine against her side, by " means of a line. The machine was " loaded with powder, to be exploded by a " gun-lock, which was to be unpinioned " by an apparatus, to be turned by being " brought along-side of the frigate. This " machine fell in with a schooner at anchor, " astern of the frigate, and concealed from " my sight. By some means or other it was " fired, and demolished the schooner and " three men—and blew the only one left " alive over-board, who was taken up very " much hurt.

" After this I fixed several kegs under " water, charged with powder, to explode, " upon touching any thing, as they floated " along with the tide. One of them blew " up a boat with several persons in it, who " imprudently handled it too freely, and " thus gave the British that alarm which " brought on *the battle of the Kegs*."

CHARITABLE REPOSITORY.

The ladies of Windsor have established a charitable repository, which not only deserves mention but imitation. They manufacture a variety of useful and fancy articles, the produce of which when sold is distributed in private acts of charity to families that are known to be industrious and deserving.

BRISTOL HARBOUR.

A plan has been formed by Mr. Jessop, by which the harbour of Bristol will be rendered as commodious and convenient as any in the kingdom. This plan is so generally approved that 100,000l. were subscribed in a few days to pay the expences of it.

BALANCE LOCK.

Mr. Fussell's balance lock for conveying boats from a lower level to a higher, and *vice versâ*, has undergone another satisfactory trial on the Somerset and Dorset canal, near Mells. The principle on which it acts is so perfect, that boats of any burthen may be conveyed by it with the greatest facility; and one of its chief recommendations is the facility of its construction, which can scarcely ever render it liable to the necessity of repair. The specification of Mr. F's patent for this machine may be seen in the Repertory of Arts, Manufactures, &c.

IRON BRIDGE.

The iron bridge proposed to be erected over Bangor ferry, is given up on account of the vast expence of the undertaking; according to estimate it would amount to 400,000l.

CARMARTHENSHIRE RAILWAY.

The Carmarthenshire railway bill which last week received the royal assent, is for making an iron train road from the sea; and Mr. Raby's iron forges and furnaces at Llanelly for sixteen miles through a country abounding with coal and iron mines. The agricultural improvement of this line will also be greatly accelerated thereby, its termination being at the Castle-y-Garrig limestone quarries and works, hitherto of very difficult access. The road is intended to be completed within twelve months.

DOWNING COLLEGE.

A new college is about to be erected at Cambridge, called Downing college. The money for the establishment of it was left by Sir James Downing. The site of ground marked out for it is near St. Andrew's street; it is to be for the study of law and physic only. A question arose upon the will, and it has been a number of years in litigation in Chancery, but it is now in a train of settlement.

OAKHAM AND MELTON MOWBRAY CANAL.

The new canal from Oakham to Melton Mowbray is now entirely finished, and will, we understand, be navigated by the first boat in a few days.

NEW STREETS.

Two new streets are shortly to be built, which when completed, will be the most magnificent and elegant in London. The spot chosen for the purpose is a piece of ground westward of Mr. Montague's house in Portman-square, and is the property of Mr. Portman. The large street to the west will be 1820 feet long, and 900 broad.

BEDFORD.

Married.] Mr. West, of Ramsey, Cambridgeshire, to Miss A. Plyer, and Mr. Timothy Paul, ironmonger of Cambridge, to Miss Jane Plyer, daughters of Mr. William P. farmer and grazier of Stockfold, in this county.—In London, Col. William Colquhoun, late of the guards, to Miss Eliz. Farrer Hellondon, youngest daughter of the late Dennis Farrer H. of Elstow, in this county.

Died.] At Tempsford hall, Lady Payne, relict of the late Sir Gillies P. bart.

BERKS.

Married.] Mr. H. Ayres, of Maidenhead, to Miss Spire, of the same place.—At Newbury, Henry Greenway, esq. of Henley upon Thames, to Miss Woodroffe, eldest daughter of Mr. B. W of Newbury.—At Newbury, Miss Brown, daughter of Mrs. Fox, of the Malthouse, near Newbury, to Mr. Jelfs, master of the free-school, near Hungerford.—Mr. Thomas Boyley, jun. of Courage, to Miss Ring, of the same place.—At Kingston Lisle, Benjamin Morland, esq. of Abingdon, to Miss Thornhill, daughter of Edward T. esq.—Mr. Henry Burdett, of Abingdon, to Miss Jukes, of Lincoln's-inn Fields, London.

Died.] After a short illness, the Rev. Charles Vincent, of Newbury.—In the 69th year of his age, Mr. Johnson, of East Stafford, in this county.

BUCKINGHAM.

Birth.] At Taplow, the Lady of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Henry Knowles, bart. of a son and heir.

Married.] Mr. Samuel Cowland, of Chelmsford, to Miss Wheeler of Aylesbury.

Died.] Aged 84, the Rev. Heneage Dering, rector of Milton, in this county, and senior prebendary of Canterbury.—Sir John Russel, bart. of Checkers.—Mr. Thomas Raban, late of Olney, and minister of a congregation of Dissenters at Yardley, Hastings, Northamptonshire.

CAMBRIDGE.

Married.] Henry Hutton, esq. of Gate Burton, to Miss Pyke, daughter of the late John Pyke, esq. of Baythorn park, Essex.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 48, Mr. Hendrick Agnis, a very respectable farmer of Mersey Island, Colchester.—At Newmarket, Mrs. Holmes, relict of the late W. Holmes, esq. of the paper-mills, Thetford.—Mrs. Neale, widow of Mr. Neale, many years an excise officer of Cambridge.

CHESTER.

Birth.] At Rhode hall, the lady of Randle Wilbraham, esq. of a son.

Married.] Mr. Curry, of Knutsford, to Miss Catley, of Rosthern.—The Hon. James Abercrombie, third son of the late Sir Ralph A. bart. to Miss Leigh, eldest daughter of Egerton L. esq. of High Leigh and Twemlow.

Died.] At Bell hill, at the advanced age of 74, Mr. Vernon, leaving a wife to regret the loss of a tender husband, a family, an affectionate father, and society, an honest man.—Aged 35, Mr. James Kepington, of Chester.—Mr. Wilkinson, surgeon and apothecary, and Mrs. Lloyd, of the same city.—At Middlewich, aged 86, Mrs. Jackson.—In a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Nixon, a respectable farmer of Buddington, near Nantwich.

CORNWALL.

Birth.] The Lady of the Rev. T. Carlyon, of Tregolls, near Truro, of a son and heir.

Died.] At his seat at Hall, near Saltash, aged 49 years, William Symons, esq. formerly a Captain in the Royal Cornwall regiment of militia.—Lately at Gibraltar, of a decline, in the 21st year of his age, Mr. Joseph Hocken, attorney at law, and only son of Joseph H. esq. of Falmouth. He was a young man much esteemed, and possessed of great abilities and accomplishments.—At Truro, in giving birth to twins, (one of whom is alive and likely to do well) Mrs. Fleming, wife of Mr. F. of that place.—At Redruth, Mr. Simmons, brother of Messrs. Simmons, ship-builders, of Falmouth.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] The Rev. John Cowan, of Allanby, to Miss Mary Miller, of Carlisle.—At Workington, Mr. William Johnston, of Whitehaven, to Miss Mary Jackson, daughter of Mr. John J. of Huthat row.—Mr. Ginnis, shipwright, to Miss Pearson, of Whitehaven.—Mr. John Hurd, of Egremont, to Mrs. Allen, of Whitehaven.—At Wigton, Mr. John Fell, of Newcastle, to Miss Dand, eldest daughter of Mr. Michael D. of Waverbridge.

Died.] At Redmane, after a long and tedious illness, Mr. Joseph Robinson, aged 68. He has left a widow and nine children to deplore the loss of one of the best of husbands, and most affectionate of parents.—At Carlisle, Mr. William Halton, in an advanced age.—At Wigton, advanced in years, Mrs. Porter, wife of Thomas P. esq.—At Keswick, aged 57, Richard Jackson, esq. some years ago a woollen manufacturer in that place.—At Carleton, near Egremont, Mrs. Sarah Kirkbride, aged 78.—At Whitehaven, aged 49, Mr. George Dodgson; Mrs. Burnell, wife of Mr. C. Burnell; and Mrs. Hinde, wife of Mr. Wm. H. mariner.—At Antigua, Captain Henry Bowes, of the Friendship of Whitehaven.—At Cockermouth, Mrs. Monkhouse, aged 56.

DERBY.

Married.] At Ashbourne, Mr. James Lavender, surgeon, to Miss Rose, of the former place.—At Buxton, Clement Archer, esq. to Lady Clonbrock.

Died.] In the 59th year of her age, Mrs. Tomlinson, wife of Mr. T. minister, of Derby.—At an advanced age, Mr. Thomas Blanton, of Ashborne.—In the 43d year of his

his age, Mr. Thomas Ridge of Heage; as a man of the most liberal kindness and generosity towards the poor, his character has seldom been equalled.—Aged 46, Mr. Wm. Bromby, of Derby, cooper.—At Eckington, aged 59, Mr. John Hardy, currier and maltster.—At Chesterfield, in the 81st year of his age, Mr. Thomas Dutton, sen.—At West Bromwich, aged 129, Mr. John Sheldon. He had 9 children, 51 grand-children, 95 great grand-children, and 5 children of the fourth generation.—He retained his faculties to the very last.

DEVON.

Married.] At Plymouth, Capt. Pym, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Lockyer, only daughter of Edmund L. esq. of that place.—Mr. Tremlett, of Exeter, to Miss Dale.—Samuel Osborne Gibbes, esq. second son of Sir Philip Gibbes, bart. to Miss Bishop of Exeter.—At Crediton, Mr. Fulford, jun. to Miss Paddon, of that place.

Died.] At Heavitree, Samuel Philips, esq. He had been a long time in a lingering state, but his death was unexpected and sudden.—Mr. Simon Manley, of Exeter.—At the Lime Kiln near Exeter, Mrs. Bellamy, wife of Mr. B. coal-merchant.—Mrs. Sarah Coggan, wife of Mr. Christopher Coggan, of Exeter.

DORSET.

Married.] At Mouxton, the Rev. H. White, Rector of Shalden, Hants, to Miss St. Barbe, daughter of the late Alexander St. Barbe, esq. of Blandford.—At Bishop's Lidyeard, Mr. Harris, of Stoke St. Mary, to Miss Allenot, of Lidyeard.—Mr. Hill, surgeon and apothecary of Wiveliscombe, to Miss Winter, of Lidyeard.—Mr. C. Townson to Miss Hounule, of Bridport.

Died.] At Leigh, Mr. John Dyer, after a short illness, in the 81st year of his age. He was a native of Taunton, Somersetshire, and many years a respectable tradesman of that town.—Mr. Hammond, tanner of Alweston, near Sherborne.—The Hon. Henry Fane, M. P. for Lyme Regis, and uncle to the Earl of Westmoreland.—Of a decline, in the 18th year of his age, Mr. J. O. Bartlett, eldest son of Mr. Bartlett, attorney of Wareham.—Suddenly, James Chafie, esq. of Dorchester.—At Lyme, Mrs. Stupart, wife of Capt. Gustavus S. of the royal navy; a lady eminently possessed of every quality and every virtue that adorns the female character.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Eggleston, sail-maker, to Miss Hannah Gregson.—At St. Andrew Auckland, Mr. Edward Woodhouse, managing partner in the cotton manufactory of Crawford and Co. at Bishop Auckland, to Miss Langstaff, daughter of Mr. George L. of that place.

Died.] Aged 90, Mr. Caleb Joplin of South Brandon, near Durham, farmer, father of Thomas Joplin, merchant, of Newcastle.—At Bristol, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, John Shafto, esq. of Whitworth, near Durham.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Halloway Down, Mr. William Perkins, nurseryman and florist, of that place, to Miss Stevens, daughter of Mr. Thos. S. of Cambridge.—Mr. Rogers, of Tadcaster, to Miss Ware, of East Mersea.—Mr. Charles John Cock, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss E. Cardinall, only daughter of Clakson C. esq. of Tendring.—Mr. J. Taylor, of Colchester, to Miss Cobb, of Copford.

Died.] The rev. Thos. Probert, of Upper Gildham.—Mr. Jos. Wallis, ironmonger, of Colchester, aged 72.—Mr. Smith, clock and watch maker, of Great Bardfield, aged 89 years.—At Witham, Mr. George Pyman, late of Harteſt, Suffolk.—At Hundon, Mr. Newsted, son of Mr. N. of Thoringdon Hall.—Mrs. Barnard, widow of the late Mr. B. of Heybridge Mill, near Shalden.—After a long and heavy affliction, the rev. Mr. Stevens, many years minister of the Baptist meeting in Colchester.—Mr. Tiffin, miller, and Mr. Watts, chemist, of Colchester.—Mr. Townshend, of Coggeshall, relict of Mr. Charles T.—At Malden, aged 68, Mr. Thomas Seabrooke, many years a respectable inhabitant of that place.—Mr. Symonds, of Little Heighs Hall.

GLOUCESTER.

Married.] Mr. Charles Wood, of Preston Court, to Miss Martha Thompson, of Gloucester.—Mr. Richard Smith, surgeon, of Bristol, to Miss Cretswicke, of Weston sub Edge, in this county.

Died.] After a long illness, much lamented, Mrs. Underwood, wife of Mr. Nathaniel U. of Couley Mill.—At Sodbury, of a decline, in the 21st year of his age, Mr. Horace Rudge, of Gloucester, eldest son of the late Mr. James R. attorney, of Wickevar.—Mr. John Long, farmer of St. Briavels.

HEREFORD.

Married.] At Ross, Mr. John Cook, to Miss Sarah Hardwick, both of that place.—Mr. Clarke, of Upper Lyde, to Miss Tomkins, of Cannon Pyon.

Died.] Mr. Davies, Mrs. Vicress, wife of Mr. V. mason and Mr. Taylor, currier, all of Eardisland.—At her house in Hereford, Mrs Lanthley, mother of the late rev. Dr. Lanthley.—At her mother's house, in Hereford, Mrs. Vaughan, widow of Mr. J. V. for many years a respectable London carrier in that city.

HERTFORD.

Birth.] At Lilliput, Barham Wood, the lady of Thos. Haworth, esq. of a daughter.—At Totteridge, the lady of Claude Hunter, esq. of a daughter.

Died.] In the 62d year of his age, Mr. Scar, a respectable surgeon, of Bishop Stortford.—At Stamford, whilst on a visit to his brother, aged 38, Mr. Robert Phillips, of Royston.—At Highbury Place, Joseph Maysey, esq of Amwell, of a bilious fever, in Portland-place, Mrs. Fitzherbert, wife of Thomas F. esq. late of High Canons, in this county.—At Potterells, Master Henry Casamajor, fifth son of Justinian C. esq.—

Mrs. Pidcock, wife of Mr. P. surgeon, of Watford.—At Theobalds, after fifteen hours illness, of an inflammation in his bowels, Benjamin Barnett, esq.

HUNTINGDON.

Married.] Mr. George Paul, jun. of Bury, to Miss Stocker, of St. Ives, in this county.

Died.] Mrs. Godby, relict of the late alderman G. of Huntingdon, in the 68th year of her age.—William Margetts, of Hemingford Gray, gent.

KENT.

Births.] At Chatham, Mrs. Bean, lady of Capt. B. of the Guards, of a daughter.—Lady Sondes, at his Lordship's seat at Harcourt, of a daughter.—The lady of James Mann, esq. of Linton-place, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. William Baldock, to Miss Roalfe, of Canterbury.—At Sittingbourn, Mr. Booth, ironmonger, of London, to Miss Gibbons, daughter of Mr. Sills G. of the former place.—At Rochester, Captain Morgan, of the army, to Miss Gibbons, of that city.—At Whitstable, Mr. John Lawson, to Miss Ann Griffith.—Mr. Hawkins, purser, in the royal navy, to Miss Lilly, of Deal.—At Canterbury, Lieut. Purvis, of the Royal Waggon Train, to Miss Browne, of that city.—Mr William Cook, to Miss Michael Summers, eldest daughter of Mr. John S. of Uicomb.

Died.] At West Malling, Miss Miller, governess of the ladies school there.—At Margate, in an advanced age, Mrs. Finch, wife of Mr. John F. owner of the Britannia packet, of that port.—Mrs. England, wife of Charles England, clerk of the works in the barrack department at Walmer.—Mrs. Vandepair, wife of Mr. Thomas V. at Greenhill, near Herne.—At Milton Terrace, near Gravesend, aged 68 years, Mr. John Miller.—At his house, on Croom Hill, Greenwich, Christopher Mason, esq. vice admiral of the white, in the 58th year of his age.—Suddenly, Mrs. Dunn, of Deal.—Lately, in the work-house at Bletchington, in Thanet, Joseph Clark, in the 80th year of his age, John Beer, in his 82dyear, the widow Bache, in her 90th year, and the widow Brown in her 99th year.—The number of paupers now living in the same house is 82, of which number the united ages of the 6 eldest amount to 488 years; the ages of the next 6 to 438, and the next 6 to 384 years.—Mr. Levi Emanuel, silversmith, of Canterbury, aged 70; he was one of the elders of the Jewish congregation, and upwards of 40 years an inhabitant of that city.

LANCASTER.

Births.] The wife of Alexander Ratcliffe, of Blackleach, in Saddleworth, of three fine boys, baptised by the names of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The mother is a twin, and has been delivered of twins before.—The wife of Wm. Beetham, of Lancaster, stonemason, of one boy and two girls, who all died soon after their birth.—The lady of W. B. Bradshaw, of Halton Hall, near Lancaster, of a daughter.

Married.] In Liverpool, Lieut. Tillan, of 41st regt. to Miss Sheridan, daughter of the late Counsellor S. of Dublin.—At Manchester, Mr. John Gregory, to Miss Sarah Burgess, of Pendleton.—Mr. Thos. Bealey, to Miss Ella. Clegg, of Manchester.—Mr. J. Simson, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss D. Lawrence, of Thurnham, near Lancaster.—At Liverpool, Mr. Brown, to Miss Blount, only daughter of R. B. esq. of this town.—At Bristol, the rev. Jonathan Scott, of Matlock, to Mrs. Barrow, widow of the late S. B. esq. of Nantwich.—Mr. John Andrew, of Royton, to Miss Carter, of Aston Park.—The rev. Rd. Parker, to Miss Mary Greenhalgh, both of that place.

Died.] In her 71st year, Mrs. Darbyshire, of Rivington, relict of the late Mr. J. D. of Belton.—Aged 85, the Rev. Mr. Porter, of Northenden, upwards of 50 years curate of that place.—Mr. Henry Dawson and Mr. R. Rutherford, of Lancaster.—Mr. W. Jackson, surgeon, of Bullock Smithy.—At Manchester, Wm. Monsell, esq. late lieut. col. of the 29th regt. of foot.—Mr. John Holgate and Mr. James Billinge.—Mr. Ts. Sowler, of Manchester, printer.—At Atherton, Mr. Southern, son of Mr. James S. of that place.—Mr. Archibald Blackie, linendraper, of Liverpool.—Mrs. Yeates, wife of Mr. R. Y. of Ardwick.—At Eyrholm, Mary Pierson, aged 109.—Mr. James Cheek, youngest son of the rev. N. Mosley Cheek, aged 18.—At Chedle, Mrs. Plant, relict of the late Mr. P. of Manchester.—Mr. Thos. Warren, of the Golden Lion, Deansgate, Manchester, late adjutant to the second battalion of Manchester and Salford volunteers.

LEICESTER.

Married.] Mr. Swann, surgeon, to Miss E. Bishop, daughter of Mr. Alderman B. of the Three Crowns inn, Leicester.—In London, Mr. W. Proudman, hosier, of Leicester, to Miss Eliz. Harding, third daughter of the late Thos. H. esq. goldsmith, of the Minories.—At Knaptoft, Mr. Benjk. Ward, of Wigston, to Miss Wilson, of the former place.

Died.] Mr. John Parr, of Syston.—At Malta, Mr. G. Bracebridge, surgeon, formerly of Leicester, and late on board his Majesty's ship Expedition.—Mr. H. Cooper, hosier of Leicester.—At Hinckley, Mr. Sansome, hosier, likewise of Leicester.—Matthew Bainbridge, esq. of Hugglescote.—Mr. Harding, woolstapler, of Harborough, deservedly regretted.

LINCOLN.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. C. Barton, to Miss E. Hairby, youngest daughter of the late Butler H. gent. of Hundleby.—At Lincoln, Mr. Francis Hopper, to Miss Eliz. Motherby, daughter of the late Dr. M. of Hull.—Mr. John Wingate, to Miss Abbotts, both of Friskney.—Mr. Bunbury, of

Leiceſter, to Miſs Kery, of Beeby.—Mr. Wm. Bond, farmer, to Miſs Orby, both of Louth.—Mr. Robert Chatterton, of Aſhthorpe, to Miſs Wells, of Graby.—At Abingham, Mr. Charles Pawſon, of Arlecringtan, to Miſs Parker, of the former place.—At Aſlackby, John Oldham, eſq. of Oſbornby, to Miſs Graves, eldeſt daughter of the late Colby Graves, eſq. of the former place.

Died.] At Caſterton-magna, Mr. John Popple, eldeſt ſon of Mr. P. farmer of that place.—Mrs. Calcraft, wife of Mr. C. ſupervior of excife, Gainſborough.—Aged 44, Mr. Wm. Curnoie, of Lincoln.—At Clixby, near Caiſter, in the 25th year of his age, Charles Fitzwilliam, eſq.—Aged 86, Mr. Robert Cook, farmer, of North Hykeham, aged 61.—Mr. Jonathan Rooke, farmer, of Fiſketon.—At his houſe in Cottingham, in the 79th year of his age, Wm. Travis, eſq. of Hull.—At Lincoln, Mrs. Francis, a maiden lady.—Aged 62, Mr. John Aſher, of Horncaſtle.—At Camden Town, J. Gutrum, eſq. formerly of Hull.—At Fulbeck, the ſeat of the late hon. Henry Fane, Chs. Blair, eſq. of Blandford, St. Mary's, in the county of Dorſet. He married, early in life, the Lady Mary Fane, ſiſter to the late, and aunt to the preſent Earl of Weſtmoreland.

LONDON, &c.

Births.] The lady of John Hawkins, eſq. at his houſe in Baker-ſtreet, of a ſon. The lady of John Whitaker, eſq. of Somerſet-ſtreet, of a ſon and heir.—The lady of Dr. Pemberton, of George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſqu. of a ſon.—The lady of John Smith, eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare, of a ſon.—In Park-place, Lady Caroline Stuart Wortley, of a ſon.—In Conduit-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, the lady of Major Daviſon, of a ſon.—At Hampton-court palace, Lady Ann Culling Smith, of a ſon.—At his Lordſhip's houſe, in Cavendiſh-ſquare, the Counteſs of Caſſilis, of a ſon.—In Jermyn-ſtreet, the lady of George Tornane, eſq. of a daughter.—In Grafton-ſtreet, Lady Charlotte Duncombe, of a daughter.—At his houſe in Piccadilly, the lady of Thomas Anſon, eſq. M. P. of a daughter, which died in a few hours.—In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the lady of Henry Hulton, eſq. of a ſon.—At the Speaker's houſe, in Palace-yard, Mrs. Abbot, of a ſon.—At the houſe of John Wolmere, eſq. in Queen-ſquare, Bloomſbury, the lady of Joſhua S. Smith, eſq. of Hampton-court Green, of a ſon.—The lady of James Hulme, eſq. of Brunſwick-ſquare, of a ſon.—In Upper Seymour-ſtreet, the lady of T. Niſbett, eſq. of a ſon.

Married.] At Mary-le-bonne church, the hon. Auguſtus Richard Butler Danvers, only brother to the Earl of Lanesborough, to Miſs Eliza Bizarre Start, of Bridport. Mr. D. on making theſe hymeneal vows, had been a widower exactly a fortnight, the firſt-fated lady from whom he poſſeſſes his fame and fortune having died on the 10th ult.—At Lambeth, Lieut. Fleetwood, of the royal navy, to Miſs Randall, daughter of the late Wm. R. eſq.—At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Edmund Griffith, jun. eſq. to Miſs Gappe, of Bentinck-ſtreet.—At the ſame place, Lord Viſcount Aſhbrook, to Miſs Deborah Suſannah Friend, daughter of the Rev. William Maximilian F. of Woodſtock, in the county of Oxford.—Mr. W. G. Rofe, M. P. to Miſs F. Davies, of Guildford-ſtreet.—Lord Sydney to Lady Charlotte Clements.—John Cobb, eſq. to Miſs Mary Le Blanc.—At Lambeth, Richard Jackſon, eſq. of Southwark, to Miſs Stennett, of Vauxhall.—The Rev. A. Beddie, A. M. to Miſs Walter, of Teddington.—At Tottenham, Mr. F. E. Parſlow, ſurgeon, to Miſs Lucretia Wilmot, daughter of the late Mr. John W. of that parish.—Henry Bertram Ogle, eſq. of the Temple, to Miſs Raphael, of Baker-ſtreet.—Mr. De Lattre, of Rathbone-place, to Miſs Maurice, of New Ormond-ſtreet.—Major John Maiſter, of 20th regt. of foot, to Miſs Ann Flyn, of Queen Ann-ſtreet weſt.—Lieut. Col. Manley Power, of the 26th regt. of foot, to Miſs Coulſon, of York-place, Portman-ſqu. At Acton, Capt. Corne, of the royal navy, to Miſs Scales, of Eaſt Acton.—J. S. Harney, barriſter at law, of the Middle Temple, to Mrs. Lightfoot, of Berner's-ſtreet.—John Ruſſell, eſq. of Camberwell-grove, to Miſs Foſter, of Hart-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

Died.] Mrs. Corbould, wife of Richard C. eſq. of John-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.—In the 20th year of her age, at her father's houſe, in St. James's-ſquare, Miſs Thornton, eldeſt daughter of Samuel Thornton, eſq. M. P.—Col. Wm. Robertſon, of the royal invalids.—At his houſe in Cheſea, the Rev. Henry Otto Schrader, chaplain to his Majeſty's German chapel, St. James's.—In an advanced age, in Berkley-ſquare, Mrs. Jane Mainwaring, a maiden lady, ſiſter of Wm. M. eſq. M. P. for Middleſex.—After an illneſs of ten years, the Biſhop of St. Aſaph.—John Horn, eſq. of Walcot-place, Lambeth.—At his houſe in Clapham, in the 72d year of his age, Mr. James Randal, of Queenhithe.—At the houſe of Henry Bonham, eſq. Broad-ſtreet Buildings, Capt. Charles Wemyſs, after a ſevere illneſs.—Mary Flood, wife of Luke F. eſq. of Maryland-point, Stratford.—In the 7th year of his age, Richard Lee, eldeſt ſon of Richard L. eſq. of Bruce-caſtle, Tottenham.—At Bohun-gate, near Eaſt Barnet, of the gout in his ſtomach, Jacob Baker, eſq.—In Quebec-ſtreet, John Reynolds, eſq. aged 82.—Mrs. Mills, wife of Capt. Mills, of the Hampſtead Road. This lady was formerly well known for her muſical powers, firſt as Miſs Birchill, and afterwards as Mrs. Vincent.—At his houſe in Bedford-ſquare, Geo. Rous, eſq.—In Argyle-ſtreet, aged 75, Dr. Donald Monro, fellow of the royal college of phyſicians, and ſenior phyſician to the army.—At his lordſhip's houſe, in St. James's-place, the Counteſs of Roden.

COMMERCIAL

Marine Accidents.

THE Montreal, Davidson, arrived off Dover, sailed from Demerara the 5th of April, in company with the Grenada, Richardson, for London, and parted two days after. On 3d of May, spoke the Quebec Packet, Camplemon, from Hull to Quebec, out 35 days all well; in Lat. 48. N. Long. 18. 45. W.

The Mary Ann, Knowles, from London, is condemned at Jamaica.

The Felicity, Miller, from Demerara to London, got on shore at Effequebo, and is condemned there.

The American ship Eagle, from the Havannah, is lost on Florida Reef.

The Cupid, Boge, from Stettin to Peterburgh, has been cut through by the ice, and sunk.—The Captain and crew are arrived at Cronstadt.

The Princessa, Gadd, from Gothenburg to China, is put into Plymouth, dismasted.

The Triton, Powell, from London to Bristol, foundered the 19th May, 10 leagues to the westward of Scilly. The Captain, Mate, and four men drowned; three saved, and arrived at Scilly.

The Kingston, Bunker, bound to the South Seas, was spoke with by the indefatigable, Barry, on the 1st March, in Latt. 30. 40. Long. 28 W. all well.

The Hope Mew, from Lisbon to Newfoundland, was spoke with in Latt. 42 N. Long. 31 W. about the 10th of May. all well, by the adventure Folger, arrived at Portsmouth.

The Columbia, Gilbert, from Sicily to England, foundered in the Mediterranean.

The Success, Carey, from London to Leghorn, is put into Minorca in distress.

The Columbia, from Sicily to England, was carried into Leghorn the 14th of May, having been found with all her masts cut away, and no person or goods on board. It is supposed she had been attacked by pirates, who intended to sink her.

The St. Olaf, Carlstrom, from Stockholm to Lisbon, is on shore on the Flatts of Sandwich haven, but is expected to be got off after being lightened.

The Susannah, Stanton, from Martinique to Dublin, is totally lost at Martinique.

The Rasper, ——, from Cork to Falmouth, is totally lost near Cork.

The Friendship, Smith, arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, spoke on the 10th of April, in Latt 8. 57. South, Long. 12. 18. West, the David Scott, and the Ceres, from London to China; and on the 16th of May, in Latt. 42. 40. N. Long. 14. 30. the Herald, Robinson, from London to Baltimore, all well.

The Wellesley, Gordon, from Bengal to London, and the Ocean, Murray, from Honduras, were spoken with on the 14th of May, in Latt. 47. N. Long. 7. W. by the William Pitt, Capt. Pearson, the former all well, the latter short of provisions, which Capt. Pearson supplied her with.

The Henry, Crosby, of Maryport, is lost, near the Rock, in Scotland.

The George, Appleby, is lost on the coast of Lincolnshire.

The Mary Ann, Rae, from Lisbon to Guyon, is put into Ramsgate, where the must unload to repair.

The Neva, Zellaris, from the Streights to Amsterdam, has been on shore on the Goodwin Sands; got off by the Deal boats, and brought into the Downs.

The Fame, Seiler from Dantzig to Lemvoderry, that was on shore on the coast of sweden, is got into Hoganas Harbour.

The Rhode, Bodman, from Newcastle to Wismar, is lost on the coast of Jutland.—Crew saved.

The Belle Starre, from Malaga to Stockholm, has been run foul of at the back of the Isle of Wight, and since put on the east Cowes.

The Mary, Squarey, from Torbay, and the Betsy, Chesterfield, from Portsmouth to Newfoundland, were spoken with on the 5th of May, in Lat. 47. N. Long. 18. W. by the Atlantic, Capt. Muirhead, arrived off Dover.

The Africa, of Boston, bound to the West Indies, is lost on Cape Cod.

The Royal Admiral, from Botany Bay and China, was left by the China ships arrived at St. Helena on the 25th of March, going to the Cape Good Hope.

The Thetis, Reynolds, of Hull, bound to Dunkirk, is put into Harwich, in distress, and will be obliged to unload to repair.

The H. B. Corcuse Velorosa, Capt. Figueiredo, from Lisbon for Maranham, was burnt on the 29th of March, in Latt. 24. 30. N. Long. 26 3. W.—The crew, consisting of 62, saved by the Susannah, Capt. Shelton, arrived at St. Kitts.

The Success, Carey, from London to Leghorn, is on shore near Acrochis in the Mediterranean.—Crew and Part of the Cargo saved.

The sally, Nicholson, from Martinique to Jamaica, has not been heard of since she sailed from the former island, about October last.

The Merlin, Reid, from Demerara to London, is put into Martinique, in distress.

The Charming Eliza, from Demerara and New Providence to London, was left with eight feet water in her hold the 29th of April.—The People taken on board the Undaunted, Nason, from Jamaica.

Captain Bouvens, of the Pandora, arrived at Guernsey, from Virginia fell in 11th, in Latt. 44. Long. 35. the brig Federal George, Captain Buckbury, dismasted, and on her beam ends.

The Lancaster, ——, from Hantzig to Liverpool, is on shore near Dantzig. Cargo discharging.

The Dart Hanley, from St. Kitt's to Liverpool, is put into Barbadoes.

The Tobago, Mickea, from Demerara to London, put into Port Royal, Jamaica the 26th of April, leaky.

The Neptune, Peters, from Hull to Vigo, and the Robert and Mary, Sharland, of Newcastle, went on shore near Calais, on the 28 instant, but are since got off, and put into that Port, after discharging part of their Cargoes.

The Dart, Hanley, from Demerara to Liverpool, is condemned at Barbadoes.

The Grace of London, which was driven on shore at Rio Bueno, Jamaica, is got off without damage.

The Lady Yonge Forrest, from Surinam to London, put into St. Thomas's is condemned there, and the Cargo sold.

The Salus, Dunn, sailed from Martha Bay, Jamaica, bound to London, on the 6th of May, sprung a leak, and the same day bore away for Montego bay.

The Nile, Howard, from Hull to Barcelona, is put into Carthagena with damage.

The George, Hayward, from London to Newfoundland, is lost near St. John's.—People saved.

The Daphne, Miller, from Clide to Newfoundland, foundered near St. John's.—Crew saved in the Liberty.

The Lady Henrietta, Gerrett, from Havre to Hamburg, is lost near the Texel.

The Good intent, Dougal, from Hull to Dunkirk, is totally lost near Newport.

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends announced between the 22nd of May and the 22nd of June

BANKRUPTCIES.

ALLEN, James, and C. Atkinson, Littlesport, Cambridgeshire shop-keepers. (Taylor, Field court, Gray's Inn.)

Avery, Aaron, New Prestwood, linen draper. (Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square.)

Batman, William, jun. of Copmanthorpe, York, cornfactor. (Seymour, York.)

Beaton, Sarah, of Yeovil, Somerset, haberdasher. (Gregory and Brookes, Warehandlers hall.)

Beck, Andrew Berkly, Green street, Grosvenor Square, (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warnford court, Throgmorton street.)

Benson, John, James Benson, Niven Moore, and Joseph Wilkinson, Lancaster, merchants. (Mason and Wilkinson, Lancaster.)

Benson, John and James, Lancaster, linen drapers. (Mason and Co. Lancaster.)

Bere, William Barnstaple Devon, clothier. (Rowell, Cutcliffe, Barnstaple.

Bibbon, Wm. Sen., Birmingham, bookseller, (Palmer, Birmingham.)

Blackburn, Thomas, late of Hopton, in Wirksell, York, clothier, (Stephenson, Holmfirth near Huddersfield.)

Bolton, George, of Witney, Oxfordshire, brandy merchant. (Macy, Witney.)

Brennand, Thomas, Hayes's court, Soho Square, linen draper, (Bennett, Dean's court, St. Paul's church yard.)

Brettell, Francis, Derby, grocer. (Ward and Lockett, Derby.)

Bushell, Joseph M'Cormack, Ball Green, Red lion Square, tea dealer. (Tebbott, Leveridge street, Queen square, Bloomsbury.)

Butler, Joseph, of Rickmansworth, Herts, carpenter. (Rose and Munnings, Gray's inn square, London.)

Candlish, Matthew, Whitehaven, mercer. (Armitage, Wakefield.

Cattle, Robert, Abingdon, Berks, coal dealer. (Bailey, Dudley.)

Colley, Peter, Wanley, Stratford, Ironmonger. (Lowe, Bordesley near Birmingham.)

Copland, Robert, Liverpool, merchant. (Lace and Bushell, Liverpool.)

Corey, George, of Great Yarmouth, upholder. (Fiarre, Charles street, Cavendish square.)

Cowlishaw, Thomas Altofoord, Derbyshire, currier. (Barber and Browne, Temple lane.)

Crichton, Peter, Woolwich, victualler. (Barne, Greenwich.)

Dees, Thomas, South Shields, ship owner. (Brimbridge, Newcastle upon Tyne.)

Dallaway, Richard, Little Pall Mall, merchant. (Pepsell, Church street Spitalfields.)

Dennington, Nathaniel, jun. London, Norfolk, merchant. (Hurley, Temple.)

Dimbley, Christopher, Charles Street, Hatton garden, jeweller. (Gale, Bedford street, Bedford row.)

Dyson, Daniel, Tottenham, grazier. (Jeffop, Waltham abbey.)

Finegan, John, late of Hatton court, Threadneedle Street, merchant. (Bicknell, Bow court, Walbrook.)

Forehand, Robert, Coleman Street, insurance broker. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry.)

Greatwood, Ralph, late of Gloucester, grocer. (Wilton, Gloucester.

Hardy, William, Gloucester, linen draper. (Wilton, Jun. Gloucester.)
Hartley, Stephen, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, carpet manufacturer. (Edwards, Halifax.)
Hatfield, John, Tiverton, Devon, merchant. (Taunton Pump court, Temple.)
Hemp, William, Colchester, Essex, merchant. (Francis, Colchester.)
Horton, Joseph, Cock hill, Shadwell. (Mitchell, Union court, Broad ftreet.)
Houlding, John, and James William Sowerby, Liverpool, merchants. (Lace and Raffell, Liverpool.)
Jones, Phillip, late of Little Queen ftreet, St. Giles's, taylor. (Jupfon, Lincoln's Inn, New fquare.)
Keir, Lawrence, Throgmorton ftreet, merchant. (Falcon, Temple.)
Kilpatrick, James, Pope's head alley, London, merchant. (Lee, Tanfield court, Temple.)
Lathrop, Robert William Felton, otherwife called Sir Robert Murray Brown Glark, of Portland place, Middlefex, banker. (Paterfon, Furnival's inn, Holborn.)
Leigh, Phillip, Charles fquare, Hoxton, merchant. (Gregfon and Smart, Angel court, Throgmorton ftreet.
Leyburn, James, of Hackney, Middlefex, merchant. (Hand, Gardencourt, Temple.)
Mac Gowran, Francis, Perfian ftreet, Ratcliff highway, grocer. (Wefton, Fenchurch ftreet.)
Mills, Phillip, Hereford, butcher. (Bird and Co. Hereford.)
Moxley, Morris Lewin, Liverpool, merchant. (Willett and Annefley, Finfbury fquare.)
Mondell, Edward, Scarborough, Yorkfhire, corn dealer. (Sutton, Scarborough.)
Mathews, George Lenthall, ftationer. (Knight, Kenfington.)
Phelps, Robert, Plymouth, dealer. (Sudlow and Richardfon, Monument yard.)
Preften, Robert, Liverpool, merchant. (Clements, Liverpool.)
Pullen, Henry, and Thomas Roberts, Exeter, coal merchants (Follett and Williams, Exeter.)
Reed, William, Barking church yard, merchant. (Few, Red lion fquare.)
Ridgway, Thomas, Andrew Pedfon and Samuel Ridgway, Liverpool, merchants. (Blackftock, Liverpool.)
Wingrove, George, Welton, Northamptonfhire, ftuff manufacturer. (Caftle, Lyon's inn)
Roberts, Richard, Liverpool, brickmaker. (Fleetwood, Rainford's building, Liverpool.)
Robinfon, John, Precot ftreet, Goodmansfields, money fcrivener. (Berridge, Staples inn.)
Robinfon, John, Old Gravel lane, Southwark, cheefemonger. (Burt, Torrington ftreet, Gould fquare, Crutched friars.)
Rowfon, James, Tower hill, linen draper. (Farrer and Co. Bread ftreet hill.)
Ryley, Edward, St. Helen's, Lancafter, linen draper. (Holland, Manchefter.)
Scott, John, and George Scott, of South ftreet, Finfbury fquare, merchants. (Swain and Stephens, Old Jewry.)
Sewell, William, Falcon fquare, merchant. (Shelton, Seffions houfe.)
Sharp, Thomas, Walthamftow, iron-monger. (Holloway, Chancery lane.)
Simpfon, Thomas, William Taylor, John Sanderfon and Joſeph Granger, Stokefley, York, bankers. (Powell, Stokefley.)
Smart, Joſeph, Wolverhampton, bookfeller. (Hallen, Kidderminfter.)
Smith, Samuel, Liverpool, merchant. (Crump, Liverpool.)
Smith, John, Woolwich, hawker and pedlar (Bolton, Savage and Spike, Middle Temple.)
Smith, Thomas, Liverpool, woollen draper. (Williamfon, Leigh ftreet, Liverpool.)
Speight, Matthew, Street fide, Dewsburry, York, clothier. (Rylah, Dewsbury.)
Sweetland, David, late of Topſham, Devonſhire, coal merchant. (Word and Strong, Tiverton.)
Towle, Thomas and Joſhua Jackſon, Newgate ſtreet, warehouſemen. (Shelton, Seſſions houſe.)
Twemlyman, John Middleton, Liverpool, cooper. (Phillips, Liverpool.)
Varley, Jun. Shardlow, Derbyſhire, corn factor.
Wagner, Benedict Paul, Great Manchefter ſtreet, merchant. (Gatty, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet.)
Whitaker, Thomas, Kighly, York, inn keeper. (Watſon and Delafare, Kighly.)
White, William, Southampton buildings, brandy merchant. (Jones, Salisbury ſquare, fleet ſtreet.)
Whitley, Abraham Brown, North fhields, merchant. (Fletcher, North fhields.)
Willmott, Devonſhire Hallman, Briſtol, druggiſt. (Gillett, Caſtle Green, Briſtol.)
Wilſon, William the younger, Hay park, York, cornfactor. (Galland, Kingſton upon Hull.)

DIVIDENDS.

Andrews, John, King ſtreet, Bloomſbury, bridle cutter. July 6.
Addlowne, Robert, of the Cliffe, near Lewes, Suſſex, mercer. June 20.
Bayley, John Heaton, of Ipſwich, Suffolk, grocer. June 29.
Bailey, William Mathemony, Wilts, victualler. July 25.
Beal, G. Great Surry ſtreet, Cheeſemonger. June 2.
Beetham, John, Lancaſter, liquor merchant. July 5.
Beeton, William, march. Cambridge, millwright. July 5.
Bird, Hawkins Briſtol, tea dealer. July 24.
Blackmore, Richard, of the Colonnade near the Foundling hoſpital, Middleſex, painter. July 6.
Boult, Stephen, and John Maynard, Staines, coachmakers. June 26.
Bower, Arthur, and Robert Kenyon, late of Liverpool, merchants. June 24
Bradley, M. Birmingham, merchant. June 18.
Brice, James, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier. July 3.
Broughall, Samuel, Yeaton, Salop, miller July 4.
Brown, George, Old Cavendiſh ſtreet, taylor. July 31.
Buddicom, Robert, Leph, Liverpool merchant. July 6.
Burdon, W. Chatham place, ſcrivener. June 19.
Burford, J. Holborn bridge, linen draper. July 8.
Cantrell William, Burton upon Trent, druggiſt. July 6.
Cheyney, John, Oxford ſtreet, linen draper. July 6.
Child, Eleanor, ſouth ſtreet, dealer. July 6.
Colcom, J. Bow ſtreet, bricklayer. July 6.
Comber, Richard, Lewes, Suſſex, watchmaker. July 13.
Cooper, Thomas Henley upon Thames, Oxford, money ſcrivener. July 20.
Cornith, John, of the Broadway, Deptford, butcher. July 3.
Cornith, Peter, Taunton cooper. July 5.
Courtnell, James, Hurſt per Point, Suſſex, ſhopkeeper, July 25.
Currie, Hugh, James Currie and John Cook, Liverpool, merchants. June 18.
Deacon, J. E. New Bond ſtreet, linen draper. July 13.
Dennis, M. R. Gainſborough, Lincolnſhire, mercer. June 18.
Dorrell, William, of Erithwater ſquare, London, clockmaker. June 29.
Drury, T. and R. Gilbert, Bread ſtreet, weavers. June 13.
Elfe, W. Fleet ſtreet, wa chouſeman. July 13.
Farmer, William, Walſall, ſtaffard, grocer. June 24.
Firth, John, of the Wathway, Surry, dealer. July 3.
Fither, Robert, Bedford ſtreet, Covent garden, taylor. July 10.
Fuzard, James the elder, Letitia Fuzard, and James Fuzard the younger, Park lane, Piccadilly, Hatters. Auguſt 28.
Furbor, J. and T. Warrington, Waraford court, merchants. July 10.
George, Benjamin, of Pope's head alley, London, ſtaſh maker. June 26.
Gerenly, William, of Hereford, hop-merchant. July 5.
Hatch, Joſeph, Robert ſtreet, Bedford row, cabinet maker. July 3.
Healey, John, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, tobacconiſt. July 3.
Hewlett, William, and William Pember, Briſtol, dealers. Auguſt 2.
Hickſon, W. Knout's hall, Derbyſhire, tanner. July 8.
Jackſon, Richard and John Hailkin, of Oxford ſtreet, Middleſex, rectifiers. June 29.
Jones, John, Wigmore ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare, coachmaker. July 24.
Jones, William, Briſtol, brightſmith. July 22.
Keighly, J. I. T. Ferguſon and W. Armſtrong, London, merchants. June 29.
Kelly, J. Woolwich, lawyer. July 10.
Lattimore, Robert, of Liverpool, linen draper. July 6.
Levy Mordecai, Stamford ſtreet, Black friars Road, merchant. June 26.
Lodge, J. Cornhill, merchant. June 29.
Long, William, of Pontefract, Yorkſhire, linen draper. June 28.
Lowe, H. Liverpool, hardwareman. June 22.
Lucas, J. Fulham, innkeeper June 26.
Lupton, John, of Middleham, Yorkſhire, dealer. June 29.
Manwaring, Charles, Manchefter, ſhoemaker. June 24.
Marriott, John, Uxbridge, dealer. June 29.
Maſon, W. Holbeck, Yorkſhire, tanner. July 12.
Nathan, Henry, Sheerneſs, kent, ſhopkeeper. July 3.
Newton, Samuel, of Manchefter, cornfactor. June 24.
Noble, Edward Heatly, Birmingham, merchant. June 14.
Olborn, John the younger, Gainſborough, Lincolnſhire, druggiſt. July 9.
Padmore, J. Leiceſter, linen draper. July 10.
Palmer, John, Thavies inn, money ſcrivener. July 31.
Parker, Richard, Little Argyle ſtreet, ſtationer. July 6.
Pitkeathly, Robert, Tavſtock ſtreet, Covent Garden. July 20.
Prettyman, William, Great Tower ſtreet, cooper. July 13.
Richards, William the younger, of Walworth, Surry, ſhopbroker. July 3.
Riches, G. Queen ſtreet, warehouſeman. July 17.
Sale, Jonathan, Rylands Sale and James Sale the younger, Liverpool, coal merchants. June 23.
Sealy, Benjamin, Nofwell court, Carey ſtreet, money ſcrivener. July 3.
Shivers, Thomas, Nicholas lane, merchant. June 26.
Shyon, Rev. T. Purleigh, Eſſex, ſhopkeeper. June 17.
Simmonds, John, of Canterbury, linen draper. June 26.
Sirett, T. Park lane, victualler. June 26.
Tanfley, Joſeph, of Great Mary-le-bone ſtreet, Middleſex, glaſs feller. June 29.
Taylor, J. and J. R. Marſh, Wigmore ſtreet. July 6.
Thacker, Anthony, Upwell, Cambridge, millwright. July 3.
Tolloly J. Mitley, Eſſex, corn merchant, June 28.
Tomkins, Edmond and Robert Tomkins, Dereſtead, Birmingham, plated inkſtand makers. July 5.
Turner, George, Strand, ſhoemaker. July 6.
Tuthing J. Newton, Nottinghamſhire, cornfactor. June 21 and 28.
Varley, Richard, late of Burcey Lever, Lancaſhire, June 20.
Walmeſley, Robert, and James Wilkington, of Farnworth, Lancaſhire, cotton manufacturers. June 26.
Watkins, W. Wapping wall, grocer. June 22.
Wells, Joſeph, and T. Bell, Manchefter, ſcapboilers, June 28
Wen, John, and Thomas Davies, New Bond ſtreet, Bright-ſmiths. June 19.
Wen, Joſeph, Drury lane, London, taylor. July 3.
Wigzell, T. Jewry ſtreet, wine merchant. June 14.
Wilmot, Thomas, of Woodwich, linen draper. July 10.
Wilmot, George, late of Sutton upon Trent, dealer. July 5.
Yates, Thomas, Stockport, muſlin manufacturer. July 12.

Lord Mayor's Return of Flour.

Week ending	May 21.	May 28.	June 4.	June 11.
Total Number of Sacks	20,501	11,995	— —	— —
Average Price	50s. 11½d.	54s. 2½d.	— —	— —

Prices of Grain, Flour &c. Bread.

	May 31		June 7.		14.		21.	
Per Quarter.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Wheat	46	67	46	66	50	68	50	60
Fine ditto	67	69	67	69	67	73	60	63
Superfine	68	74	70	72	74	78	62	66
New Rye	28	30	30	34	32	34	32	34
Barley	25	31	25	28	20	26	20	26
Fine ditto	32	37	31	35	30	34	30	34
Malt	44	48	42	52	42	50	42	50
Fine ditto	50	54	48	53	48	53	48	53
Hog Pease	30	38	36	39	34	37	34	37
Boilers	33	35	33	35	36	40	36	40
Suffolks	35	37	35	37	35	37	35	37
Beans	31	33	30	32	30	32	30	32
Ticks	28	31	30	32	30	32	30	32
Oats	14	18	16	20	16	20	16	20
Fine ditto	19	21	19	23	19	23	19	23
Polands	22	27	22	27	22	27	22	27
Pollard	21	23	21	23	21	23	21	23
Flour, fine, per sack	50	55	50	55	55	60	47	55
Bran	—	14	—	14	—	14	—	14
Bread, the quar. loaf	9½d		10d		10d		10½d	

Price of Coals.

	May 28		June 4		11		18	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Brandling	40	9	—		—		34	6
Sheriff Hill	38	6					—	
Walker	43	0	—		42	0	—	
Wall's end	44	0	44	0	43	0	36	6
Wylam Moor	39	0	—				—	
Willington	38	6	—		41	9	—	
Russell main	38	6	35	0	33	0	—	
Warwick	—		33	0	—		—	
Wentworth	—		33	9	—		—	
Edon	—		35	6	34	0	—	
Murton	—		36	9	—		—	
Bourn Moor	—		35	0	34	0	32	3
Birtley	—		32	6	29	9	—	
Bedford Main	—		—		30	3	—	
Newbottle	—		—		32	6	—	
Rectory	—		—		29	9	—	
Adair's Main	—		—		—		38	6
Benton	—		—		—		35	0
Biggs Main	—		—		—		38	0
Baker's Main	—		—		—		31	0
Montague do.	—		—		—		34	6
Heaton	—		—		—		37	3

Price of Sugar.

	May 31.	June 7.	June 14.	June 21.
Average Price per Cwt.	32s. 7½d.	34s. 1½d	35s. 6½d.	35s. 7½d.

Exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid, or payable on the Importation into Great Britain.

Prices of Hay and Straw.

	May 31				June 7.				June 14.				June 21.			
Smithfield	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
Old Hay	3	10	to 5	10	3	15	to 6	6	3	15	to 6	6	4	0	to 6	6
Clover	4	4	5	14	5	5	6	15	5	5	6	15	6	10	7	0
Straw	1	13	2	0	1	14	1	19	1	4	1	19	1	18	1	19
St. James's.																
Hay	2	15	6	6	3	3	6	6	2	19	6	4	3	3	6	10
Straw	1	16	2	5	1	17	2	5	1	15	2	0	1	19	2	5
Whitechapel.																
Hay	4	0	5	18	4	0	6	0	4	4	5	18	4	10	6	6
Clover	5	12	6	14	6	10	7	7	5	10	7	7	6	10	7	12
Straw	1	12	2	0	1	12	2	0	1	11	2	0	1	12	2	0

Price of Meat at Smithfield.

Exclusive of the Offal.——Per Stone of 8lb.

	May 31.	June 7.	June 14.	June 21.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Beef	4 4 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	4 4 to 4 8
Mutton	5 0 5 6	5 6 6 0	5 0 6 6	4 6 5 6
Veal	5 0 6 6	5 6 7 0	5 6 7 0	4 6 5 6
Pork	5 0 6 0	5 6 6 6	5 6 7 0	5 6 6 0
Lamb	5 6 7 0	7 0 8 0	6 6 7 6	5 6 6 6

Number of Beasts sold at Smithfield Market.

	May 28	May 31	June 4.	7.	11	14	18	21
Beasts	800	1300	350	1220	250	1493	500	1600
Sheep&Lambs	1300	11600	2500	9840	2500	9870	2400	9443
Pigs	——	200	——	210	——	260	——	260

Price of Raw Hides, per Stone.

	May 28.	June 4.	June 11.	June 18.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Best Hides	3 4 to 3 6	3 4 to 3 6	3 4 3 6	3 4 3 6
Middling	2 8 2 10	2 8 2 10	2 8 2 10	2 8 2 10
Ordinary	2 4 2 6	2 4 2 6	2 4 2 [illegible]	2 4 2 6
Horse Skins	12 0 16 0	12 0 16 0	12 0 16 0	12 0 16 0
Calf ditto	9 0 —	9 0 —	9 0 —	9 0 —
Light calf	7d. per lb.	7d. per lb.	7d. per lb.	7d. per lb.

Price of Leather, at Leadenhall.

	May 31.	June 7.	June 14.	June 21.
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
Butts 50 to 56 lb each	17 to 19½	17 to 19½	18 to 19	17 to 19½
Ditto 60 to 66 lb.	21 23	21 23	21 23	21 23
Merchants Backs	17 18½	17 18½	17 18½	17 18½
Dressing Hides	14 15½	14 16	14 16	14 16
Fine Coach Hides	15½ 17½	16 17½	16 17½	16 17½
Crop Hides for cutting, 45 to 50	18 19½	18 20	18 20	18 19½
Flat ordinary, 35 to 40	15 17½	16 17	16 17½	16 17
Calf Skins, 30 to 40 lb. per doz.	20 30	25 32	25 32	25 30
Ditto, 50 to 70 lb. ditto	25 29	25 30	25 30	25 30
Ditto, 70 to 80 lb. ditto	25 27	25 27	25 27	25 27
Small Seals, Greenland per lb.	33 39	32 36	32 36	32 36
Large ditto, per dozen	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.
Tanned Horse-hides, each	18 30	18 30	18 30	18 30
Goat-skins, per dozen	21 65	21 65	21 65	21 65

Price of Hops in the Borough.

	May 28.	June 4.	June 11.	June 18.
	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.
Bags	4 0 to 5 15	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 4	3 16 to 6 0
Pockets	4 10 7 0	4 10 7 7	4 10 7 7	4 10 7 7

Price of Tallow, Candles, and Soap.

	May 28.		June 4		June 11.		June 18	
	s. d	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s d.
Town-tallow, per Cwt. -	62 6 to	0 0	62 6 to	0 0	63 6 to	0 0	63 6 to	0 0
Yellow Russia - -	62 0	63 0	62 0	63 0	61 0	63 0	61 0	63 0
White ditto - -	61 0	0 0	61 0	0 0	60 0	0 0	60 0	0 0
Soap ditto - -	60 0	61 0	60 0	61 0	60 0	61 0	60 0	61 0
Melted stuff - -	54 0	56 0	54 0	56 0	54 0	55 0	54 0	55 0
Graves - - -	19 0	0 0	19 0	0 0	19 0	0 0	19 0	0 0
Good Dregs - -	11 0	0 0	11 0	0 0	11 0	0 0	11 0	0 0
Curd Soap - -	86 0	0 0	86 0	0 0	86 0	0 0	86 0	0 0
Mottled ditto - -	82 0	0 0	82 0	0 0	82 0	0 0	82 0	0 0
Yellow ditto - -	74 0	0 0	74 0	0 0	74 0	0 0	74 0	0 0
Candles, per dozen -	11 6	0 0	11 6	0 0	11 0	0 0	11 0	0 0
Moulds, ditto - -	12 6	0 0	12 6	0 0	12 0	0 0	12 0	0 0

FOREIGN EXCHANGES IN MAY AND JUNE.

	May 28	June 1.	4.	8.	11	15	18	22
Amsterdam, 2 Us. C.F.	10. 13	10 14	10. 15	10. 16	10. 16	10. 17	10. 17	10. 18
Ditto at sight	10. 9	10. 10	10 11	10 12	10. 12	10. 13	10. 13	10. 14
Rotterdam, 2 Us.	10. 14	10. 15	10. 16	10. 17	10. 17	10. 18	10. 18	10. 19
Hamburg, 2½ Us.	32 10	32. 11	32. 11	33. 0	33. 1	33. 4	33. 4	33. 1
Altona, 2½ Us.	32. 11	33. 0	33. 0	33. 1	33. 2	33. 5	33. 5	33. 2
Paris, 1 Us. livres	23 10	23. 11	23. 16	23. 16	23. 13	23. 15	23. 15	23. 15
Paris, 2 Us. do.	23. 14	23. 16	24. 0	24. 0	23. 18	24. 0	24. 0	24. 0
Bourdeaux, do.	23. 15	23. 17	24. 1	24. 1	23. 19	24. 1	24. 1	24. 1
Cadiz, in paper	34½	34½	34	34	34	34	34	34
Ditto, effective	36½	36	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Madrid, in paper	34½	34½	34	34	34	34	34	34
Ditto, effective	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Leghorn	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51	51	51
Naples	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Genoa	47½	47½	47½	47½	47	47	47	47
Venice, livr. Picc. effective per L. sterl.	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
Lisbon	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67	67
Oporto	67	67	67	67	67	67½	67½	67½
Dublin	13	13	12½	12½	12	12½	12½	12½
Bilboa	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36

Table of Inclosures in certain Counties, by Acts of Parliament, to the Year 1797. For the seven first Counties, containing 4,881,000 Acres, 613 Acts were granted; for the 9 last, containing 7,163,000 Acres, only 172.

Counties.	Acts.	Total Number of Acres in each County.
Bucks	58	441,000
Leicester	185	560,000
Northampton	127	550,000
Lincoln	178	1,740,000
Rutland	18	110,000
Stafford	88	810,000
Warwick	69	670,000
Bedford	81	260,000
Berks	27	527,000
Cambridge	7	570,000
Essex	8	1,240,000
Hertford	9	451,000
Hunts	27	240,000
Norfolk	58	1,148,000
Suffolk	8	995,000
Surrey	8	592,000
Sussex	4	1,140,000
	785	12,044,000

PRICE OF STOCKS, FROM MAY 26, TO JUNE 22, 1802.

		Bank Stock.	3 per C. Red.	3 per C. Consol.	4 per C Consol.	5 per C. Ann.	Bank Lo. An.	B. Short 1778-9	Imp. 3 per C.	Imp. Ann.	5 per C. 1797.	Omnium.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	So. Sea 3 Ann.	So. Sea N. Ann.	3 per C. 1751.	N. Nav. Bills.	Exchq Bills.	Irish 5 per C	Irish Debent.
May	26		72⅛	73	88	103	20⅛	4⅝		12	102¼	1										
	27																					
	28	183	72⅛	73⅛	88½	104	20¼	5	72	12⅛	104									5		
	29																					
	30	Sunday																				
	31		73¼		88¾	104⅛	20⅜	4⅞	72		104¼	¾										
June	1																					
	2	182	72¼		88	103¾	20¼	4⅞	71⅞		103⅞	¼								1 3	99¼	
	3		72		87⅞	102½	20⅛			11⅜			212.8.									2 dis.
	4																					
	5		71⅞		85¼		20¼	4⅞		11¼	102⅞	2										
	6	Sunday																				
	7																					
	8																					
	9		71⅛		86½		20⅛	4⅞	70⅜		102¼	1½										
	10	181	71⅞		87½		20⅝	5	71	12	102⅞	1	211									
	11																					
	12		72½		87¼		20⅝	4¾		12⅛	103										99	
	13	Sunday																				
	14		72⅛		87⅛		20⅛	4⅞	70⅞		103⅛	1¼										
	15	183	72⅛		87½		20⅜	5	71	12⅛	103¼	1										
	16	184	72⅞		88		20⅜	5	71⅛	12⅜	103⅜	¾									100	
	17	184	73⅛		88⅞		20⅞	5	71⅛	12⅜	104⅛	¼ dis									99⅞	
	18		73⅛		89⅛		20⅞	5	72⅛	12⅛	104⅛	¼ dis									100¼	
	19		74½		89⅛		21⅛	5	72⅞	12¼	105	½								1 pr		
	20	Sunday																				
	21		74⅜		89⅝		21⅛		73		105⅜	¾ pr										
	22		74⅜		90⅛		21¼		73¼	12¼	105⅜	¼	216½ ex.							par	102	
	23																					
	24																					
	25																					

DUBUISSON AND STAPLES, Stock Brokers, Change Alley.

TABLE,

Shewing the Length of Long Measures of Various Countries, in Terms of English Feet and Inches.

		Ft.	Inches.			Ft.	Inches.
Ancient Roman	Foot	0.	11,626	Rynland, or Leyden	Ell	2.	3,139
Greek	do.	1.	0,090	Frankfort	do.	1.	9,913
Arabic	do.	0.	10,544	Hamburgh	do.	1.	10,889
Alexandria	do.	1.	2,112	Leipfic	do.	2.	3,129
Paris	do.	1.	0,789	Lubeck	do.	1.	10,896
Rynland, or Leyden	do	1.	0,861	Nuremburg	do.	2.	2,724
Amſterdam	do	0.	11,304	Bavaria	do.	0.	11,448
Antwerp	do.	0.	11,352	Vienna	do.	1.	0,695
Dort	do.	1.	2,208	Bononia	do.	2.	1,768
Boulogn	do.	1.	2,974	Dantzic	do.	1.	10,896
Turin	do	1.	8,222	Florence	Brace, or Ell	1.	10,954
Venice	do.	1.	1,677	Spaniſh	Palm	0.	9,012
Padua	do.	1.	4,866	Genoa	do.	0.	9,968
Vienna	do.	1.	0,444	Naples	do.	0.	10,316
Sweden	do.	1.	2,701	Modern Roman	do.	0.	8,796
Lorrain	do.	0.	11,496	Spaniſh	Vare	3.	0,040
Middleburgh	do.	0.	11,892	Liſbon	do.	2.	9,000
Strasburgh	do.	0.	11,040	Gibraltar	do.	2.	9,120
Bremen	do.	0.	11,568	Toledo	do.	2.	8,280
Cologn	do.	0.	11,448	Caſtile	do.	2.	8,940
Frankfort on the Mayn	do.	0.	11,376	Naples	Brace	7.	1,200
Spaniſh	do	1.	0,012	Naples	Canna	6.	10,560
Toledo	do	0.	10,788	Milan	Calamus	6.	6,000
Bononia	do.	1.	2,448	Florence	Bractia da Panno	1.	10,954
Mantua	do.	1.	6,838	Ruſſia	Archine	2.	4,242
Dantzic	do.	0.	11,328	Rome	Palmodi Architetti	0.	8,784
Copenhagen	do.	0.	11,580	Parma	Cubit	1.	10,392
Riga	do.	1	9,972	China	do.	1.	0,192
Prague	do.	1.	0,312	Cairo	do	1.	5,088
Lyons	Ell	3.	11,604	Old Babylonian	do	1.	6,000
Bologna	do.	2.	0,912	Turkiſh	Pike larger	2.	2,400
Amſterdam	do.	2.	3,228	Turkiſh	Pike ſmaller	2.	1,920
Antwerp	do.	2.	3,276	Perſian	Arith	3.	2,304

The Length of Miles, Leagues, &c. Ancient and Modern, in English Yards.

Engliſh mile	Yards 1760
German raſt, or common league in France, = 2 Gallic leuca	4831,044
German league, or that of Scandinavia, = 2 raſts	9662,088
The mile or league of Germany, = 200 Rheniſh yards	2835,048
Modern Roman mile	1689,408
Modern Greek mile of 7 olympic ſtadia	1409,0545
Modern French league, = 2500 toiſes	5528,75
Mile of Turkey, and the common werſt of Ruſſia, ſuppoſing it 7 olympic ſtadia	1409,0545
League of Spain, = 4 ancient Roman miles	6441,392
Large league of Spain, = 5 ditto	8051,74
Ancient Roman mile	1610,348
Olympic ſtadium, = ⅛ of ancient Roman mile	201,2935
Stadium, = 1-10th of ancient Roman mile	161,0348
Stadium, = to the 1100th part of a degree	115,81
Jewiſh riſin, of which 7½ = ancient Roman mile	214,713
Gallic leuca, = 1½ ancient Roman mile	2415,522
Perſian parafang, = 2 Gallic leagues	4831,044
Egyptian ſchene, = 4 ancient Roman miles	6441,392
Great Arabian mile, uſed in Paleſtine in the time of the Cruſades, ſaid to be 1½ ancient Roman mile	2415,522

DOBUISSON AND STAPLES, Stock Brokers, Change Alley.

TABLE OF FRENCH MEASURES, WEIGHTS AND COINS.

Measures of Length, the metre being at 32°, the foot at 62°.

	English Inches.
Millimetre	.03937
Centimetre	.39371
Decimetre	3.93710
Metre	39.37100
Decametre	393.71000
Hecatometre	3937.10000
Chiliometre	39371.00000
Myriometre	393710.00000

	M.	F.	Y.	Ft.	In.
A decametre is	0	0	10	2	9.7
A hecatometre	0	0	109	1	1
A chiliometre	0	4	218	1	10.2
A myriometre	6	1	156	0	6

8 chiliometres are nearly 5 miles.

Measures of Capacity,

	Cubic inches E.
Millilitre	.06103
Centilitre	.61028
Decilitre	6.10280
Litre, a cubic decimetre	61.02800
Decalitre	610.28000
Hecatolitre	6102.80000
Chiliolitre	61028.00000
Myriolitre	610280.00000

A litre is nearly 2¼ wine pints. 14 decilitres are nearly 3 wine pints.
A chiliolitre is 1 tun, 12.75 wine gallons

Weights.

	E. grains.
Milligramme	.0154
Centigramme	.1544
Decigramme	1.5444
Gramme	15.4440
Decagramme	154.4402
Hecatogramme	1544.4023
Chiliogramme	15444.0234
Myriogramme	154440.2344

A gramme is the weight of a cubic centimetre of pure water at its maximum of denfity. It has been found equal to 18.827 French grains, of which 576 made 472.5 English; and 489.5058 grammes make a pound of the standard of the mint at Paris.

A decagramme is 6 dwts. 10.44 gr. tr.; 2 sc. 4.44 gr. apoth.; or 5.65 dr. avoird. A hecatogramme is 3 oz. 8.5 dr. av. A chiliogramme is 2lbs. 3 oz. 5 dr. av. A myriogramme is 22lbs. 1.15 oz. av. 100 myriogrammes are 1 ton, wanting 32.3lbs.

Agrarian Measures.

Are, 1 square decametre	3.95 perches.
Hecatare	2 acres, 1 rood, 35.4 perches.

For Fire-wood.

Decistere, one-tenth stere	3.5317 cub. f. E.
Stere, one cubic metre	35.3171 cub. f.

MONEY. *Copper.*

	E. grains
Centime, one gramme	15.4
Five centimes, or sous	77.2
Decime	154.4
Two decimes	308.8

Silver 9-10ths, or 36-40ths. fine.

Franc, 5 grammes,	3 dwts. 5.2 gr.
Five francs,	16 dwts. 2.1 gr.

The franc is nearly the same with the livre tournois, and worth about 10d. Bolton's penny weighs 335 gr.; his halfpenny 165; a shilling nearly 93 gr. 37-40ths. fine.

It appears from Mr. Borda's experiments, that in latitude 45°, a pendulum of the length of a metre would perform in a vacuum 86116.5 vibrations in a day: the length of a pendulum being supposed to increase with the latitude, in the proportion of the square of the sine of the latitude, multiplied by .000567, while the time of its vibration remains unaltered.